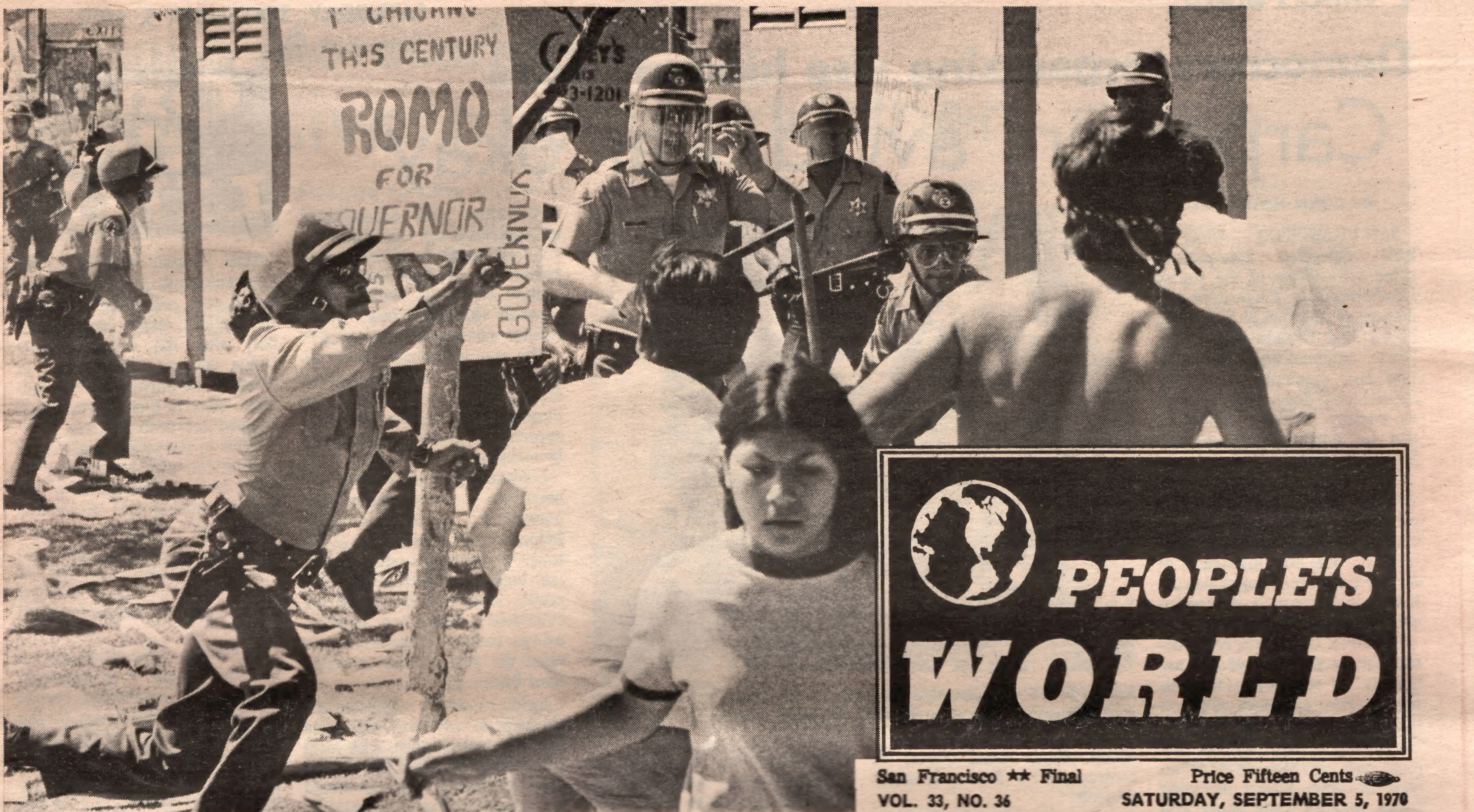

PEOPLE'S WORLD

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Photo : Allen Zak

The bloody moratorium

LA police and officials add 2 notches to guns

By SAM KUSHNER

LOS ANGELES — Rubén Salazar and I watched in disbelief as wave after wave of tear gas hurling and club swinging sheriff's deputies routed thousands of peaceful demonstrators in Laguna Park in East Los Angeles, last Saturday.

"Let's split, Sam," said the noted Chicano journalist who just a few hours later was killed by a deputy.

Stung by the powerful tear gas, as were thousands of others, including persons in wheelchairs, women and children, we sought refuge behind the buses that lined the rear of the platform.

We had just witnessed a festive dramatic anti-war march, in which more than 25,000 persons, almost all Chicanos, had participated.

Within the span of just a few minutes the largest Chicano sponsored anti-war action ever held in the nation was reduced to shambles by the sheriff's deputies with no warning to either those on the platform or the crowd.

Occupants of buses, seeking to escape the assault, were teargassed and beaten. I saw scores of vicious police attacks. Over a hundred were injured, two died.

Ricardo Romo, Peace and Freedom party candidate for governor, had his forehead opened by a hurtling gas canister as he was helping many of the older people and children from the field.

It took several stitches to close the wound. Romo was one of the scheduled speakers.

Another scheduled rally speaker, Manuel Vasquez, farm union organizer, who had come in place of Cesar Chavez, was gassed and also among the 200 people arrested.

Fifteen blocks from the scene of the police attack Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzales and 25 other members of the Denver-based Crusade for Justice, were stopped by the police. They were held on charges of "suspicion of burglary" because Gonzales had about $300 on him to pay for the bus transportation of his delegation back to Denver.

TYPICAL BUST

What happened immediately after Gonzales' arrest was all too typical of the many situations that developed Aug. 29.

Oscar Zeta Acosta, Gonzales' attorney, said "when he (Corky) was arrested, I went to the East Los Angeles sheriff's substation to interview him. I was prevented from entering the station at the point of three rifles by armed uniformed deputies at that station."

After he informed the cops that it was a misdemeanor to refuse an attorney the right to consult his client, the officers, Acosta said, "told me to turn around and get the hell out of there."

Gonzales remained in jail until late Monday night when he was released on $1,250 bail.

Upon his release from jail, Gonzales said, "The disturbance, we feel, was planned to disrupt the greatest, the biggest, the most historic march against the war by Chicanos in the history of this nation.

"This racist society was going to prove to us that we could not march, we could not demonstrate, we could not go out in a fiesta-like event to say we are concerned about the war, we are concerned with the death of our young people."

In like language the Chicano Moratorium Committee, the Congress of Mexican-American Unity and other Chicano organizations said in a joint statement Monday the anti-war demonstration "was used by the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department as an excuse to viciously and maliciously attack Chicanos — not only the many at the demonstration, but the Chicano community in Los Angeles in general."

The situation in the barrio two days after the Moratorium was described by the community organizations as being in "a state of armed siege."

They called or the immediate release of all jailed and the dropping of charges against them. Also demanded was an investigation by an appropriate commission with elected community representatives of the role city and county officials and police units of a possible "conspiracy to create this police riot and the subsequent murder of Rubén Salazar."

Hundreds of activists present cheered when Rosalio Muñoz, chairman of the National Moratorium Committee, speaking in behalf of the community organizations, Monday, said:

"We demand that President Diaz Ordaz (of Mexico) call off his meeting with President Nixon until the murders of Rueben Salazar are brought to justice."

Chicano leaders this week contemptuously brushed aside the red-baiting attacks on the militants that have been made by city and county police officials.

The Los Angeles police establishment has sought to shift the blame for the attacks onto "subversive provocateurs."

Abe Tapia, Mexican-American Political Assn. president, said, "the Chicano movement will not succumb to the "McCarthyism."

Muñoz said the only "unwanted outsiders at the Moratorium were the deputy sheriffs."

Corky Gonzales said the Chicanos would not put persons

(Continued on Page 7)

EXCLUSIVE

Quentin prison strike: the story behind it

By BOB KAUFMAN

SAN RAFAEL, California — Just one year ago, the 3,600 men caged in nearby San Quentin, California's most notorious prison, were caught in a vicious cycle of mutual racial assaults and reprisals, as prisoners there have been for decades before. Now it has changed.

The People's World has learned that the strike in San Quentin Aug. 25 and the days which have followed have marked an epoch making break with the past. It was much more than the minor, customary prison riot pictured in the daily press.

The prisoner's revolt was part of a larger, much larger, and gruesome chain of events inside the prison involving the death of a prisoner, Fred Billingslea at the hands of guards, the subsequent attempt to hide the story and the later kidnap-escape attempt in this city Aug. 7.

From talks with inmates and people with contact inside the walls we learned that what took place beginning Aug. 25 was that for the first time in California prison history, black, Chicano and white prisoners united in a politically conscious strike against the whole prison system and the social system which maintains it.

The strike began that Tuesday morning, when the time came for the men to go to work. They didn't move. Included were almost all the men from the South, East and North blocks of the prison, between 1,500 and 1,700 men.

As the guards on the towers scurried to get more guns, others shouted to the men to go to work, fewer than 50 of the men

(Continued on back page)

Democracy, organizing also hidden issues

Carpenters avoid war okay

By CONN HALLINAN

SAN FRANCISCO — While the 2,361 delegates representing some 2,219 locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in the United States and Canada blasted the Nixon administration for inflation and unemployment, they successfully dodged issues such as racism, working conditions and union democracy at their 31st convention.

The present economic recession has hit rank and file carpenters and allied trades particularly hard. Tight money, high interest rates and inflation have dipped a once booming construction industry into a depression over the past three years.

The drop in private construction finally made itself felt nationally as well when the Administration cut back 70% on all federal construction.

HARD HATS demonstrated like this for the war, but the carpenters refused to even talk about it, let alone support it.

Wages are still high for the most part, as high as $7.51 an hour in some places including fringe benefits. Only about 25% of the brotherhood managed to work steadily, however.

On top of that ,the wage structure is high only in those areas where the union is organized.

Only three states, California, Washington and Illinois, have union memberships of over 50%, while vast areas of the South remain, for all purposes, unorganized.

The question of organization of the unorganized and some sort of national uniform wage structure was largely ignored.

The tone of the convention was set early by 72 year old General President Maurice Hutcheson.

While attacking the Administration for its policy of fighting inflation by raising the unemployment rate, and allowing inflation and interest rates to get completely out of hand, he staunchly defended the apprenticeship program of the union and urged carpenters to "work harder to earn the high pay that your union has won for you."

The union's apprenticeship program has been attacked as a method to keep black, Chicano and Indian workers out of the union, and Hutcheson complained bitterly about the union's "constant harassment by bureaucrats and so-called liberals."

"We will not lower the skills of our trade," the president declared, and things will remain "status quo" as far as the apprenticeship programs were concerned.

While Hutcheson was defending the program as a way to keep up carpenter "standards of quality," figures show that 80% of the union members never complete apprenticeships.

The result of apprenticeship screening is that the black membership in the brotherhood is only some 3.9%, a rise of only .05% in the past 40 years.

Most black and brown members are in the industrial sections of the union and not among the skilled craftsmen.

Delegates were chosen, mainly, on a seniority system, so they were over 50, white and craftsmen.

Speaker after speaker rose to defend the much touted program of job training, even the Democratic candidate for governor of California, Jess Unruh. Unruh criticized the Philadelphia Plan which places racial quotas on contractors for federal building projects.

"To ask for sacrifices during a time of shrinking employment is asking for trouble, is asking for division, is asking for mistrust," Unruh said.

The delegates gave him a standing ovation, and the California Council of Carpenters gave him a $5,000 check.

President of the AFL-CIO George Meany was even more explicit.

"We want black boys trained to the same extent as any other member of the union" said Meany. He used the term "black boys" three times.

Another issue that surfaced briefly at the conference was the demand of the Canadian locals for more autonomy.

The autonomous issue came up when the Canadian carpenters tried to remove the anti-Communist clause in the brotherhood's constitution.

The motion to remove the section preventing members of 'revolutionary organizations" from being in the union was overwhelmingly defeated by the delegates, but it speaks of an unseen iceberg of dissent among Canadian locals.

The unemployment rate in Canada hovers around 10 to 15% and the Canadian Federation of Labor has started forming unemployed councils in which Communists have apparently played a major role.

They also apparently feel that the union has been backward in its blanket support of the war in Indochina.

The Canadians demanded:

- Placement of any local under trusteeship by the international must be approved by the Canadian Council of Carpenters.
- The Canadian Council of Carpenters be recognized as an independent, autonomous body.
- All matters relating to collective bargaining in Canada should be the sole prerogative of the Canadian locals.
- Canadian staff expenditures be controlled by Canadians.

All of the above motions were referred to the international executive committee with a comment by Hutcheson that, "you'll receive no special treatment."

The war in Vietnam never appeared on the floor. Even when Meany lambasted "radicals and dissenters" in his law and order speech, the war was never really mentioned.

Considering that Meany has been one of the strongest supporters of U. S. intervention in Indochina and, who stated at the time of the Cambodian invasion that, "50 million working people stood firmly behind the President's action," it is interesting that he felt unable to raise the war among so-called hard hats.

Inside observers suggested the absence of pro war talk was part of a compromise with local Bay Area leadership that no explicit support of the war would be voiced in the convention if peace forces did not "rock the boat."

The grumbling over the AFL-CIO support of the war has cut deep, and the absence of that support at a convention of the largest of the building trades unions speaks loudly.

LEADERS REBUKED

In a move that is indicative of the growing rank and file pressure for higher wages and better working conditions, the delegates rejected by a seemingly unanimous vote a proposal that contracts could be approved by union leaders without a vote of the membership and that the national leadership must approve local strikes.

Both of these proposals emanate from the Nixon administration and were embraced by both Hutcheson and Meany, plus a number of other leaders of the building trades unions.

Newspaper unions still unraveling Kagel deal

By LEE SHELBY

SAN FRANCISCO — Negotiations for what probably will be a 30 month contract in the Bay Area newspaper industry opened here Wednesday.

By anyone's ruler, they measured up as the most unusual negotiations in the industry in a long time.

The talks between 15 locals and three publishers were originally to have concerned only wages and perhaps other economic items under a proposal by mediator-arbitrator Sam Kagel.

Kagel's proposal, however, was revised at an Aug. 19 meeting among him, the unions and the publishers of the San Francisco Chronicle, San Francisco Examiner, Oakland Tribune, San Jose Mercury News, and representatives of the San Francisco Newspaper Printing Co. (Printco), the Chronicle and Examiner's joint operating company.

New ground rules eliminate wage talks until Dec. 1, 1971. Only "a very limited number, if any, of non-economic issues" can be now taken up.

Those close to the negotiations have indicated that at least eight of the unions involved will not discuss any non-economic items.

Two locals of the American Newspaper Guild — San Francisco-Oakland 55 and San Jose 98 — and, perhaps, some Teamster locals do have non-economic items and will press them.

Problem is that the ' crafts" — typographers, pressmen, etc. — don't need contract upgrading in non-economic areas as badly as the Guild does, especially in San Jose.

On the other hand, the Guild in this area, is significantly ahead of the crafts on straight wage scales.

Complicating the already complicated talks is the little-realized fact that the crafts bargain only for two wage scales, journeymen and apprentice, while the Guild has at least 45 wage classifications.

All of this must hang fire until next December. But if any one of the unions or employers fails to either agree to implement (or agree to forget about) any single items in the current non-economic talks the whole deal is off.

This means all Bay Area newspaper contracts would expire on Feb. 28, 1971, as originally scheduled.

Kagel's proposal, which to all evidence is his alone, in effect, prevents any strike action for 30 months.

It requires that everything in dispute go through Kagel for "negotiation, mediation or voluntary arbitration."

It is being recalled that Kagel picked up $35,000 in fees and expenses for settling the 1968 San Francisco newspaper strike.

The unions, both craft and Guild, don't want a strike.

The Intl. Typographical Union is fighting out a long one at the San Rafael Independent Journal. All the unions are still bogged down at the Los Angeles Herald Examiner.

The Guild, as always the weakest link in the union chain, in addition has paid heavily for strikes or strike support in Puerto Rico and Baltimore. Its defense fund is almost non-existent.

On the LINE

THE Reagan administration's announcement Aug. 28 that it would stop recruiting scabs for the Salinas strike came about only after the Farm Workers Union put up a picket line in front of the farm labor recruitment office in Los Angeles. That stopped the scab herding.

Prior to the picket line, people looking for jobs were being offered free transportation to Salinas and being told there was "no strike" in progress there.

The high point came when the free transportation arrived at the L. A. ofice. The 44 seat bus sat idle and the workers refused to board it.

The employment office has yet to admit there is a strike in Salinas. It's announced reason for not referring peope to the valley is "because of the confusion there."

* * *

SPIRO'S DONE it again. Shown his colors, that is.

Agnew's choice of the struck Los Angeles Herald Examiner as one of only four newspapers and the only one from the West Coast which was permitted to have a reporter on the trip to Asia has been strongly protested by the president of the American Newspaper Guild and the L. A. local.

ANG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and L. A. Guild President Nicholas Abraham sent the Vice a wire last week.

They called the choice of the paper which has been a scab run operation for over 2½ years a "slap in the face to the striking and locked-out Herald Examiner employes and the thousands of other workers in Los Angeles and across the nation who have steadfastly supported their struggle to preserve their self-respect, their unions and their jobs."

Agnew met with Hearst Examiner executives July 22 before making the selection.

* * *

MEANWHILE, back in the packing sheds, the workers who process dried fruit in the ILWU have won a new contract. The contract guarantees 48c over the first two years, and a 5% raise in the third.

The workers won an extra holiday (Washington's Birthday) and a two week vacation after three years. There were also gains in pension payments, an expanded medical coverage of up to $10,000.

Th next contract will expire on July 31, 1971, which union sources point out is "at the heighth of the season." The union expects this factor to reduce the time it takes to get the growers to come to terms.

* * *

THE EXECUTIVE board of Local 11 of ILWU adopted a resolution recently "demanding of our fellow workers, the Teamsters, that they should immediately cease and desist from their disruptive and divisive activity in the farm fields."

The board called on the Teamsters to help the farm workers "build the union of their obvious choice," the United Farm Workers, led by Cesar Chavez. Local 11 represents many cannery and packing workers in the San Jose area, near Salinas.

—COMRADE

Los Siete trial awaits defense testimony

Prosecution's case flounders

By GORDON ELLIS

SAN FRANCISCO — The longer the Los Siete trial goes on, the more it looks as if Charles Garry and the other defense attorneys of the seven young Latinos accused of murdering a policeman, shouldn't have to present a case at all.

It should be enough just to point to the shattered hulk of the prosecution's case.

The parade of errors, falsehoods, misunderstandings and contradictory testimony on which the prosecution bases its case would be comic were it not that the lives of six young men are at stake.

Several of the key witnesses against Los Siete have been Eastern European immigrants whose English is poor.

One such witness, Irene Jarzyna, attempted to identify the youths as having been at the scene of the crime not by feature or voice, but by their walk.

Under repeated and intense qustioning from defense attorneys, Jarzyna admitted that in reality she could neither distinguish or imitate the "walks" of any of the young men.

GUN BECOMES RADIO

Succeeding witnesses also failed to add much to the prosecution case. One, Stephen Laznibat, was supposed to have seen one of the seven with a gun in his hand, a gun which was then placed on top of a stairwell. Laznibat admitted, however, that when he saw the object after the murder, still perched on a stairwell, it turned out to be a pocket radio.

It is little wonder that Charles Garry, speaking of Laznibat in court one day, said, "We almost consider him to be a defense witness."

Under Garry's cross examination, Laznibat admitted that he had seen very little of what had happened in front of his house.

Laznibat had maintained in broken English that he had gone into the street after the shooting. By showing Laznibat a series of pictures of the scene taken at different times and asking him what the street was like when he went into it, Garry proved that Laznibat could not have seen much that he claimed.

He could not have seen the body of the policeman, dressed in a white tee shirt, for example, because the body was already covered by the time Laznibat was in the street.

Laznibat's credibility as a witness was shattered.

Mrs. Anna Maria Chavez, who also identified the youths as having been the "Latin types," at the scene of the murder, was unable to recall many of the details of the day, such as the clothing worn by the defendants.

Over Garry's repeated objections which were upheld by the judge, the district attorney helped Mrs. Chavez along by supplying details in quotations that she had left out in previous testimony.

NO THREE ALIKE

Mrs. Chavez testified that she saw one policeman grab another man and then heard a gun go off. She was unable to see which of the defendants was scuffling with the officer or exactly who was holding the gun when it went off.

Della McKinney, another witness, identified Nelson Rodriguez as the man she saw running away from Brodnik's body. Eighteen days after the shooting, she identified Danilo Melendez as the man running from that body.

Three weeks before the trial she had identified Gio Lopez, the missing seventh defendant, as the man running away from a picture sent her by R. Jay Engle, one of the defense attorneys.

The one witness who could make a positive identification semed to be Garcia Diaz, a 54 year old longshoreman, who said he had seen the youths on the street and had heard Mario Martinez cry "Vamonos de aqui. Ya creo que lo mataste." (Let's go, I think you killed him.)

Diaz admitted, however, that the words could have been addressed first to his friends and then the cop, meaning, "Let's go because one cop has killed the other."

Diaz shook hands with Martinez as he left the courtroom, in obvious sympathy with the seven. He was unable to identify anyone as having actually done the shooting.

Not even police witnesses have been any better. One, Inspector James Tedesco, admitted that any early report of his placing Nelson Rodriguez at the scene from fingerprint evidence was erroneous.

In fact, despite dozens of fingerprints on cars and the gun that killed Brodnik being found on the scene, not a single one comes from the seven defendants.

The prosecution will rest its case soon.

THREE YOUTHFUL performers in the play, "Say 'Uncle' Sam," a wheeling, reeling, careening account of the degrading boredom and explosive tension that is the experience of military induction.

'Say Uncle' at San Jose

SAN JOSE — There will be an "indoor street theater" benefit for the Soledad Brothers, Los Siete de la Raza and Bobby Seale Sept. 11 and 12. The benefit will be two one-act plays, "Say 'Uncle' Sam," and Teatro Urbano.

'Say Uncle" takes place in the Oakland induction center, and is about young men dealing with the question of war and the draft, as they are hurried through the perjury oath and the intimacies of physical examination during induction.

In order to get the actors in the mood for the degrading and tiring emotions evoked by waiting in the center, director Joel Eis had the actors turn themselves into a "human bailing machine." The machine is a set of synchronized patterns of movement.

After a while all the actors hate being part of a machine, and that's the feeling of being pushed into the army which Eis wanted as the basis for his creation of the play.

The play itself is by Lester Cole, a Hollywood script writer for 20 years and one of the Hollywood 10.

Teatro Urbano is a San Jose Chicano theater group which has just returned from a successful tour of the East Coast.

"Two Acts for People" begins at 8 p. m., Sept. 11 and 12, Frida and Saturday; tickets are $2 and can be purchased at the door of the Montgomery theater at the corner of Market and Cole streets in San Jose.

NLRB and civic groups accuse scab I-J paper

SAN RAFAEL — The Natl. Labor Relations Board has finally ruled that the scab operated Independent Journal is guilty of "unfair labor practice" for failure to bargain in good faith with the Intl. Typographical Union. The union has been on strike there for eight months.

The NLRB declared that the Wishard Brown-Yoffee management had refused to extend the conditions of the old contract, while the ITU sought negotiations for contract renewal.

The ITU had filed the "unfair labor practice" charge prior to the strike. NLRB's ruling culminated an extensive investigation of both parties in the dispute. Further action is expected. The union has proposad a neutral arbitrator and binding arbitration, which I-J refuses.

Among other groups currently pressing for a settlement is the Novato city council. The council resolution called on the I-J to end "the turmoil and give serious consideration to either mediation or arbitration." They supported the "efforts of the clergymen of Marin county who have sought to bring both sides together."

The latter apparently referred to the Marin Clergy Committee, one of whose members, Rev. John O'Connor (director of Catholic social services in Marin) recently declared "the clergy of the county deplore the obstinacy of the Indepndnt Journfnal in not bringing in an outside mediator."

CLERGY REACT

A recent bulletin of the Blessed Sacrament Church at San Rafael, replying to the I-J's admonition that the clergy's interests should stay "within the church walls," declared. "We remind the I-J that their problem concerns all of us . . . the problem even goes beyond the problems of our county . . . We simply and sincerely ask the I-J to settle for binding arbitration. The union has already agreed to this."

Also, the newly-formed Marin Consumers Committee has been leafletting stores that continue to advertise in the scab paper. Currently concentrating on Cala Foods, they demand the store stop encouraging scabs, and "hurting our living standards."

In all this time, the only substantial negotiation proposals offered by the I-J called for a $51 wage cut for the printers (whose weekly wage had grossed $182), an end to the apprentice program and emasculation of seniority provisions.

Leon Olson, ITU Local 21 president, was scheduled to present the situation before the thousand delegates at the California AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco civic auditorium this week.

Troubador runs Elton John, Ackles

SAN FRANCISCO — Doug Weston's Troubador will feature British recording star Elton John and country folk singer David Ackles through Sept. 6.

Elton John, composer-singer-instrumentalist, makes his Bay Area debut at the Troubador. His songs have been recorded by Three Dog Night and other groups. His second album, on Universal City records, is called "Elton John" and is currently available.

Performances at the club, located at 960 Bush, are 8:30, 10:30 and 12. Minors are welcome and student discounts are available. For information call 673-5001.

Youth rally for jobs

Final plans are underway for the "Work-or-Wages" rally called by the Young Workers Liberation League for Monday, Sept. 7, at 1 p.m.

The rally will be held at South Park, between Bryant and Brannan, and between Second and Third streets. Youth concerned about the bleak unemployment picture are urged to attend.

Wharf restaurants hit for minority job bias

SAN FRANCISCO — The city Human Rights Commission has accused Fishermen's Wharf restaurants of discriminating in jobs for minorities.

In the 42 restaurants holding leases with the tax-supported Port Commission, very few top-paying "visible" jobs are held by non-whites — 35 out of 184. Of these, only two were black.

Some owners professed ignorance of the non-discriminatory ordinance in the lease.

In the 12 major restaurants, out of 219 "visible" jobs, 35 are held by non-whites. A breakdown on bartenders, for example, showed two Spanish-speaking, two Orientals, no blacks or American Indians, and 43 Caucasians.

The 12 restaurants are Alioto Fish Co., Borruso, Castagnola, Exposition, Franciscan, Pompei, Sabella-La Torre, Scoma, Stradel, Tarantino, Victoria Station and World Trade Club.

Frank Anderson, HRC employment representative, commented, "One sees emerging a pattern of qualitative discrimination, replacing the more blatant quantative kind. Minority groups are now faced by double jeopardy when seeking employment in these restaurants."

The HRC survey showed that the major brunt of the double jeopardy was borne by black workers who comprise only 7% of the total minority work force and 2.6% of the "visible" work force.

There has been a marked increase in the Spanish speaking and Oriental employes, the report said especially in the "non-visible" jobs.

An ad hoc HRC committee has been set up to push enforcement of the non-discrimination clause.

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Editorial

The righteous defense of Angela Davis

It hardly needs repeating here what has become fairly obvious to most people who care: the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the state Attorney General's office, local police officials all over the country and the big daily newspapers — especially the scab-run Hearst press — are determined that the trial of Angela Davis will take place in the media. That way they don't have to produce any evidence; no witnesses need appear, no testimony need be given.

It is also clear that as far as the FBI is concerned, the trial is over and the judgment rendered. All that needs to be acomplished is the execution and, they hope, it can be carried out by describing Angela as "armed and dangerous." What other reason could there be for broadcasting such a description of a person who has never been accused of even assaulting anyone and who hasn't a reputation for even an edgy temperatment.

As tragic and dangerous as this situation is, it is somehow to be expected. It is merely a dramatization of the evil that led to the Aug. 8 Marin confrontation. It is an expression of the injustice that is routinely meted out to black people in this country. It highlights the complete callousness with which his system deals with black women.

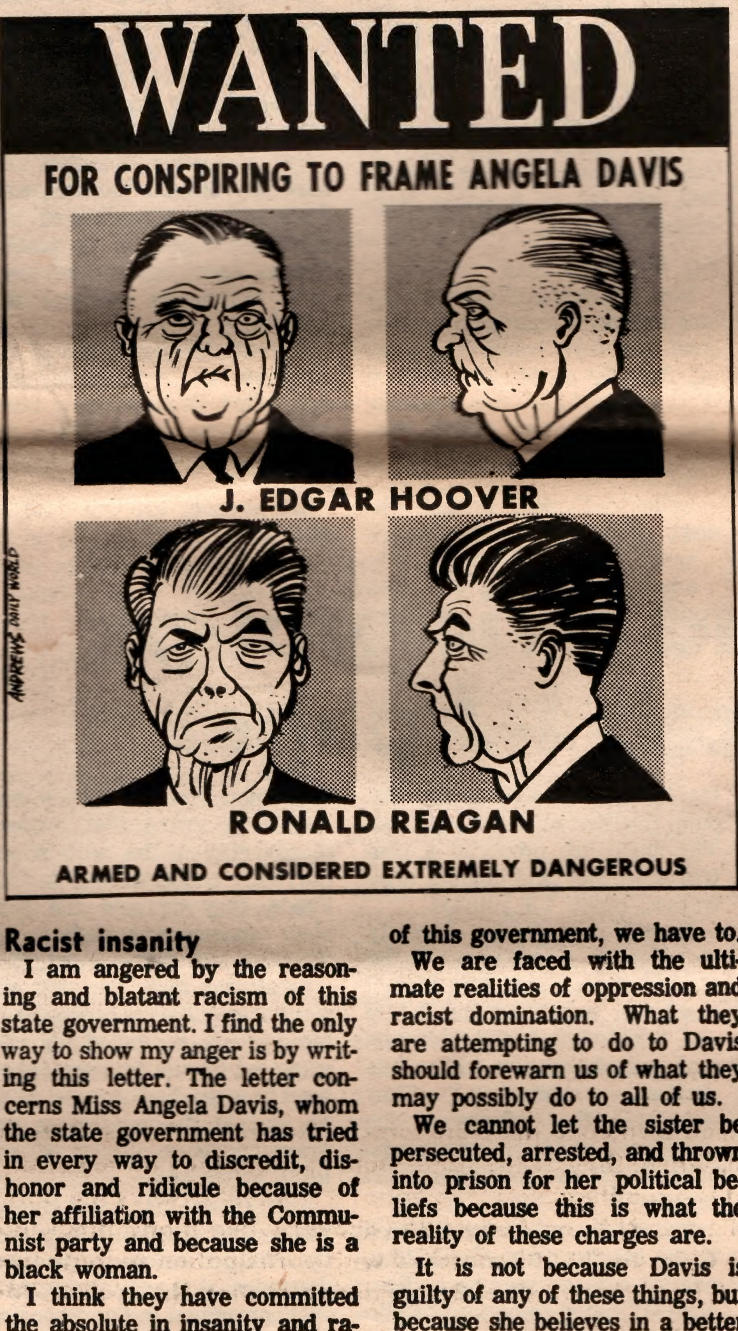
But there is something else disturbing about the situation. It is symbolized by Time magazine crowing because "some of her radical supporters, in praising her, seemed to be proudly proclaiming her guilt."

Of course, for the most part, Time has misread the sounds. What most friends and admirers of Miss Davis are proclaiming is not her guilt on any particular charge but her righteousness. They are describing her moral superiority over her accusers, no matter what she has or has not done. It's a big difference.

The reactions and expressions of support for Angela at this point result from the knowledge that in this society with its racist underpinnings it is possible for some to oppress other people for 300 years and never be brought to trial nor make restitution. It is the awareness that there sits in Washington and in Sacramento men and administrations who would use racism and the continued oppression of black people as their political tools and never have to face the punishment such things deserve.

Angela Davis has not created death and destruction in Southeast Asia, she hasn't robbed anyone of an education or an opportunity. For most of her life she has fought injustice and for humanity. Those who now hound her and seek summary judgment in absentia are, for the most part, the perpetrators of injustice and the defenders of humanity. It takes little reflection to decide whose defender we must be.

Yet there is reason for concern. There are those "revolutionaries" who habitually urge black people into confrontation with death while sitting in their armchairs listening to accounts of it over their Pacifica station. So it seems, everybody needs to be reminded that all we know is that Angela Davis may have (even the "may" is important for here are the classical elements of a frameup) bought some guns and the guns may have been used in an escape-kidnap attempt. We know no more and as time goes on it becomes increasingly doubtful whether the district attorney knows any more. And Angela hasn't said anything.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J. EDGAR HOOVER
RONALD REAGAN
ARMED AND CONSIDERED EXTREMELY DANGEROUS
ANDREWS DAILY WORLD

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Commentary

The following open letter, signed by the co-chairmen of the Natl. Coordinating Committee for Trade Union Action and Democracy, was sent Aug. 8 to all local unions, central labor councils and union leadership bodies in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

Big business and the Nixon administration are out to shackle and/or bust our unions. They are using racism and the war to divide our ranks and sap our strength while they move in to "restrain" and freeze our wages and impose back-breaking speed up in unsafe working conditions under the so-called "productivity drive."

At this very moment, a joint conference committee of the U. S. Congress has before it the Defense Production Act. This act has a rider, passed by the House, which empowers Nixon to impose a freeze on wages, prices, rents and interest rates (at May 25, 1970 levels) at any ttime he wants.

It enables him to freeze wages without freezing prices, rents or interest rates.

Knowing him for what he is, he would use it stringently against wages, and loosely, if at all, on prices, etc. The danger is immediate. We must act now to defeat this threat to our living standards.

At the same time, Nixon prolongs the Southeast Asian war which has taken over 50,000 American, and many more thousands of Vietnamese lives—and which has triggered high taxes and inflation, and the maiming and brutalizing of our youth.

The trade unions can neither accept any part of the Nixon anti-labor program, nor continue to act as if nothing were happening. The time to move into action is now before it is too late, before we wake up to find ourselves in Nixonized, slave-labor camps.

We call on you to speak out now, in strong resolutions and statements, to serve notice that we will not be denied the right to strike, whether in public or private employ; that we will not go along with compulsory, binding arbitration or with imposed settlements that deny the membership the right to vote on contracts; that we will not allow the Nixon-Agnew-big business racist strategy of "divide and rule" to split our ranks along color lines.

We are aware that many unions have adopted good resolutions and programs on these issues, but we feel the situation demands an action program of mass rallies, marches and demonstrations to show our unity, our purpose and our determination to fight to defend trade union and membership rights and to move on to new victories for all working people. Make Labor Day 1970 and every Labor Day thereafter a fighting demonstration of our strength and unity!

Every constructive step to carry out such a program will meet with the full and complete support of the rank and file.

We speak to you on behalf of over 900 participants in a National Rank and File Action Conference which took place in Chicago on June 27-28, 1970.

The delegates came from 25 states and the District of Columbia. They represented hundreds of thousands of trade unionists, men and women, from over 50 different unions.

We started as a movement of the rank and file and have since been joined by scores of full-time union officials who agree with our program.

Together we are agreed that the labor movement must be turned around, it must become the great powerhouse generating tremendous energy for defense of trade union and rank and file rights, for a new economic forward march against racism and repression, for women's rights, for peace and democracy. We will work for these objectives until they are completely won.

The time for the labor movement to move is NOW.

Rayfield Mooty
Marion Calligaris
Ola Kennedy
John Line

Racist insanity

I am angered by the reasoning and blatant racism of this state government. I find the only way to show my anger is by writing this letter. The letter concerns Miss Angela Davis, whom the state government has tried in every way to discredit, dishonor and ridicule because of her affiliation with the Communist party and because she is a black woman.

I think they have committed the absolute in insanity and racist-fascist acts of oppression against Miss Davis. After they removed her from her line of work, which was teaching, they found that was not a high enough price for her to pay.

Now they are beginning to attack her on legal grounds by maintaining that she or others conspired to kidnap and kill this judge.

At the same time it appears that this administration and this government in California intends to undo any and all civil rights legislation that has been passed and to thrust us back into the times of absolute repression and slavery.

The black brothers and sisters of this country have got to realize that if the whites don't consider fascism an ultimate part of this government, we have to.

We are faced with the ultimate realities of oppression and racist domination. What they are attempting to do to Davis should forewarn us of what they may possibly do to all of us.

We cannot let the sister be persecuted, arrested, and thrown into prison for her political beliefs because this is what the reality of these charges are.

It is not because Davis is guilty of any of these things, but because she believes in a better way of life for all people.

—Thomas Valentine
San Jose

Small packages

An eight page PW proves that good things can come in small packages. I have taken the PW to army bases and found that GIs love it. Perhaps other readers could do this — buy a bundle of 10 papers and go to your nearby military installation and hand them out.

Not only will the PW reach some really oppressed working class brothers, but you'll get into some great raps. With a paper as great as the PW, no matter what size, it's no good if the people don't read it.

—Lucy Armstrong, S.F.

From the staff

Military injustice

NEWSWEEK magazine recently carried a cover article on military justice. A book on the subject by Washington reporter for The Nation, Robert Sherrill, was released a while back and got a lot of play — including having one of the chapters printed in Playboy magazine.

The point made around these publications was that a whole new look was being taken at "military justice" and rumbles of Congressional reform were being heard.

From whence the new look comes is stated rather explicitly in Newsweek: "Out of America's involvement in a uniquely unpopular war has come a series of headlined cases testing the limits of dissent among men-at-arms . . ."

Newsweek also says the question of whether military men can and should be tried for what civilians would define as murder is also at stake. For my part, I think Nuremburg settled that. The big question, though, is the right to dissent and other constitutional guarantees for enlisted men.

The questions have been raised because thousands of GIs are dissenting and refusing to accept the total control the military has over them.

The U. S. armed services' Uni-the UCMJ is drawn from was set derived directly from the British Imperial code which was derived directly from the Roman imperial army's code. It is decidedly a code of order and not justice. It's purpose is to maintain control over and discipline of the troops by the command.

THE ORIGINAL U. S. code the USMJ is drawn from was set down by Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. It included no legal protections such as bail, due process, and allowed flogging and branding.

Today's code is refined very little. When a GI is accused the commander decides whether he goes to trial, picks the judge, jury, prosecution and defense counsels, then reviews the decision and sentence.

This is euphemistically called command influence. It is the way a fascist state functions and the Left should look closely into it — some of its provisions are being adopted by civilian courts.

The armed guards now being used in courtrooms have always been at courts martial in the form of MPs. The right to be stopped and searched at the whim of the authorities is standard operating procedure at any military base.

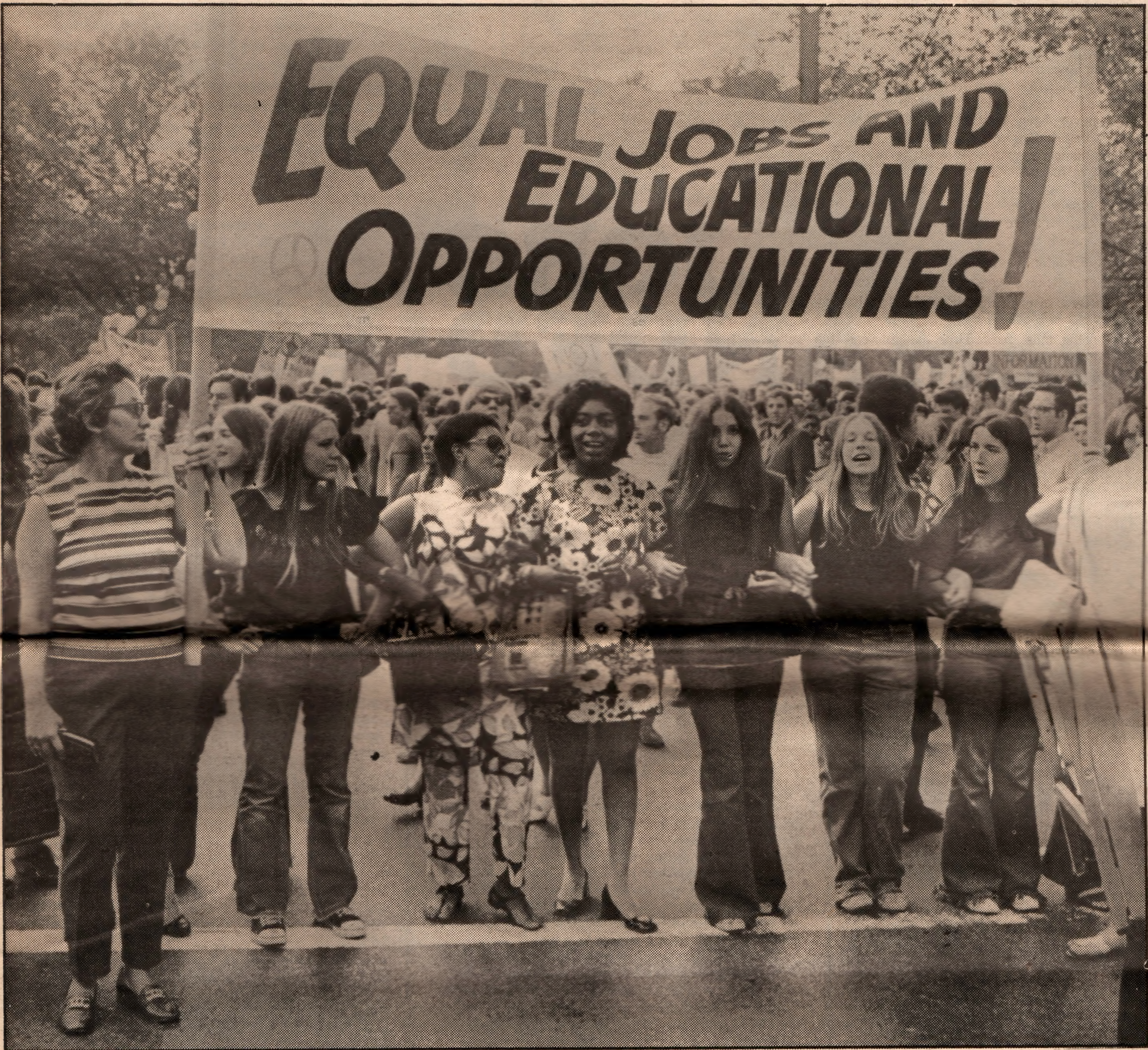
There are many clauses in both military and civilian law, which, by their vagueness, allow blanket prosecution for political crimes — conspiracy or disloyal conduct or attacking the war aims of the U. S., it's all the same.

WHAT IT all means is that the civilian movement, and particularly working class movements, can't just support GI struggles, but must see them as vital, integral parts of the fight to liberate us all. The tone of GI work has to change — we are not civilians helping GIs — we are brothers and sisters in the same battle and if one side is crushed, then the whole liberation army is endangered.

—STEPHANIE ALLAN

WORLD MAGAZINE
SEPTEMBER 5, 1970

Women on the march


EQUAL JOBS AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES!

World Magazine

Labor Day 1970 finds 30 million women in the work force in the United States. But, despite their numbers, they find themselves pigeonholed in limited job categories, and, where they do the same work as men, they all too often receive less pay. Thus one of the major demands of the Women's Liberation Movement is equality of employment and salary. "Give us the right to live, the right to a job regardless of sex," was the cry that rang out through Bryant Park in N.Y. on August 26 (above) when many thousands of women and men demonstrated in the nationwide Women Strike for Equality. In Chicago, 20,000 marched with participation by organized labor. On Labor Day, a holiday dedicated to the toil of men and women, we may all heed the words of Betty Friedan at that N.Y. rally: "Man is not the enemy, man is a fellow-victim." For more on the struggle for women's liberation, see page 12.

The problem of unemployment

— a Labor Day symposium —

Pages 2-4

The latest official figure is 5.0%. The number is 4,175,000 — more than the population of Philadelphia, Detroit and Kansas City combined. These are the unemployed. And the number is growing.

But as disturbing as the official figure is it doesn't tell the whole story. There are the thousands, not included in the figures, who have used up their unemployment insurance and are not registered as seeking work. There are the disproportionate numbers of unemployed in the minority group communities. And there are cities — notably Seattle — whose unemployment has reached depression proportions.

Why is it happening?

We are told that the nation has never been more prosperous. Yet major companies are going bankrupt and jobs are disappearing. We asked leading trade unionists what they felt should be done to solve the problem of unemployment. Their answers appear on these three pages.

Unions are listed for identification only.

JOBS DEMANDED

The Seattle-Tacoma-Everett region is an economic disaster area. Official unemployment figures are at about 10%, twice the national average, with the outlook for an 18% jobless rate by 1972. This compares with a 23% high for the Depression Thirties.

Of course the official statistics grossly understate the reality. The crisis is here in this rich and beautiful Puget Sound country. And it will certainly get worse, not better.

Since 1968 Boeing alone has laid off and not replaced 45,000 workers. Lockheed's shipyard payroll has declined since Jan. 1, 1970, from 2,800 to 324. Right now the hiring halls of the building trades crafts are crowded with job-seeking union members.

The fear of prolonged unemployment is only beginning to sink in. But as winter comes on, as the seasonal food-packing and logging industries slow down, the picture will sharply worsen.

Gov. Dan Evans has asked the Washington Congressional delegation for legislative action to provide jobs. But even if the delegation succeeds in releasing budgeted federal funds ahead of schedule, only a trickle of jobs will result. Scraping the bottom of the public works barrel isn't going to solve anything.

The labor movement is feeling the growing fear in the ranks but has yet to move vigorously to demand the massive action that is needed. Much of the official labor leadership is busy trying to re-elect Sen. Henry M. Jackson, whose war-oriented policies are responsible for the long lines at food-stamp and unemployment windows.

The jobless workers themselves will likely soon organize, as they did here nearly 40 years ago with the formation of the Unemployed Citizens League.

The Seattle Rank and File Committee has called for such organization, is distributing a "Bill of Rights for Unemployed Workers," and is planning demonstrative worker action to move public officials.

The anger against President Nixon welling up everywhere across the U.S. is especially sharp here. As state welfare funds run low, as Boeing's big 747 contracts near completion, as construction stagnates, as stores close and small businesses go bankrupt, the unions must begin to move if tragic hunger and suffering are to be held to a minimum.

Will Parry
Pulp and Paper Workers
Seattle, Wash.

The problem of unemployment ends with solving the problem of power. Priorities relating to needs of people cannot be resolved with the power to do so concentrated in the hands of a Nixon or LBJ, one or another group of liberal or conservative front-men for Big Business. Power must be brought to the hearts and lives of the working people... in unions, in community organizations, on the streets and in the shops.

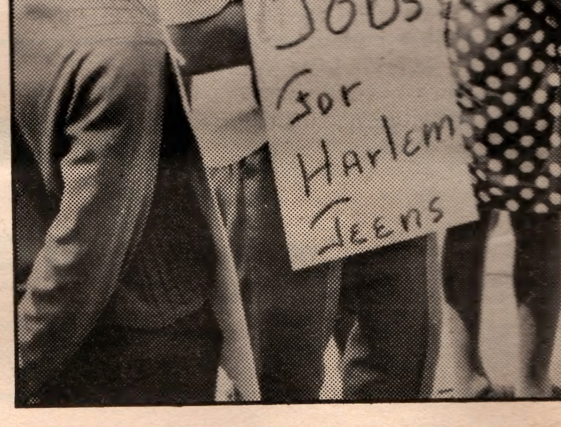
This doesn't mean we stop fighting for individual programs... for a concréte realignment of existing and proposed reforms. We must end the criminal use of American youth in Indochina. Above all else, we must halt the bitter repression of the Afro-American and other minority peoples. Fascists and racists are natural allies against democratic struggle whether they call themselves Birchers, Wallacites, Democrats or Republicans.

This struggle must build its base and breadth among the American workers. We must regain leadership of our own movement, the union movement... and build independent social and political forms that will:

1. Bring the troops home, now!
2. Develop basic tax reform which will take money and power from military hacks and the defense establishment and convert this to the construction of low-cost housing and mass transit.
3. End the racist collaboration between Big Business and conservative union "leaders" which chains minority peoples to ghetto and rural poverty. We must bring all the unemployed into full and rewarding employment.

We mustn't narrow this fight by ideological "puritanism" and rigid phrasemongering. Integrity isn't compromised by starting out where people are at... and, right now!

Ed Campbell
Local 1012
United Auto Workers
New Haven, Conn.



Seattle 1970

Earl George

For the first time since the depression '30s unemployment is becoming a threat in the New York printing industry, the second largest industry in the city and state in terms of volume of business. The reasons are no different than those creating chaos in other industries, and therefore require the united action of all working people in our country.

First, there is the cut-throat monopoly competition which results in business failures, closing down of plants, selling them, mergers, buying by conglomerates, etc., which may result in eliminating the total work force of a plant or reducing it.

Second, there are the increasing investments overseas in subsidiaries in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Europe, etc., where labor is cheaper and the finished product can be imported into the United States and sold cheaper than if it were manufactured here.

Third, there is still the problem of runaway plants going to "right-to-work" states or rural areas to escape contract obligations.

Fourth, there is the unchecked introduction of automation which can cause severe social stresses and damage in an area without proper planning for the well-being of its inhabitants (example: Appalachia).

Fifth, over-extended government spending for war, with not enough funds to spend for education, housing, health, etc., which could create employment.

Sixth, special problems facing specific groups of workers which cause a greater ratio of unemployment among Blacks, Indians, Spanish-speaking people, women and youth (including teen-agers).

Obviously then, workers must fight on two fronts to defend themselves and their future. First, through their union contracts to shorten the work week and to win the right to participate in management decisions affecting their jobs (automation, moving, etc.) instead of permitting this to remain the sole prerogative of the boss, as in the past.

Second, to unite with community organizations around a people's program of social legislation, such as the 30-hour week, unemployment insurance for all for the full period of unemployment, raising the national minimum wage, a guaranteed annual wage, and government jobs when private industry fails to provide them.

A good way to begin to get some of this program is to send workers from the shops to the City Council, to the State Legislature and to Congress.

Right on!

Irving Kohn
Local 6
New York Typographical Union, ITU
New York City

The present period of unemployment, inflation and high interest rates once again demonstrates the need for national planning. The onrush of technological advance has rendered obsolete any contention that we can't plan for full employment. The trouble is that the wrong people are feeding the computers for the wrong reasons. It is technologically possible to plan full employment with the same precision as that used by the Ford Motor Co. to design computerized cars.

If we are to master the computers of the offices, the machines of the factories, and the instruments of military destruction, instead of them mastering man, then we have to develop the kinds of programs that will rearrange our government in the image and needs of the 20th Century. Specifically, from the point of view of labor in the United States, we in the UAW must prevail upon labor leaders and their memberships to get up off their status quo and reassert themselves as champions of meaningful social change.

Robert Johnston
Regional Director
Region 4, United Auto Workers
(Illinois and Iowa)

The situation in the schools here in Seattle is crucial: the classrooms are too crowded, there isn't enough staff or teachers, and the cutback next year isn't going to help the situation.

The Los Angeles teachers union is bargaining to have one teacher aide for each teacher hired. This could be a very important step in relieving unemployment, especially in black and brown communities, where black and brown aides provide a link to the community and also help involve schools in community life.

There should be one teacher for every 15 students, this would eliminate the over-crowded classrooms, plus provide more jobs. There could also be students tutoring younger students; this works very well, and older students could earn some money.

There should be more parents working along with the teachers and paraprofessionals on the conditions that (1) there be no formal educational requirements, such as a high school diploma; (2) hiring will come from the low-income communities; (3) there be credit for on-the-job training; (4) funds be provided for those who wish to go on to higher education.

Linda Corr
Local 200
Seattle Federation of Teachers
Seattle, Wash.

In one thing at least, the Nixon Administration can be called a trailblazer: it has been the first in history to congratulate itself for a rise in the total of unemployment. If more than 1,200,000 workers have been added to the ranks of the unemployed between the summer of 1969 and the summer of 1970, Nixon economists find in this no social disaster. Instead, they call it a sign of success in "our fight against inflation." Washington's economic game plan has predicted that from a rise in unemployment, there would emerge shortly a slowdown in the pace of inflation. That game plan has certainly worked to increase unemployment by tragically heavy numbers. But it has scored no touchdowns against high prices. The official count of unemployment is up from 3.5 percent of the labor force in July of 1969 to 5.0 percent in July of 1970, with an additional 600,000 workers counted out of the labor force. But prices continue to go up and up. Joblessness for four and one-half million Americans obviously has not persuaded corporate executives to ease off on their price robbery of 200,000,000 Americans.

The Administration's economic attack has been not on the causes, but on the victims of inflation. The consequence has been dismal failure, with continuing high prices now and multiplying dangers of real recession to come.

There is no mystery about the real cause of inflation. It is not to be found in the excessive purchasing power of the average American family. None of that exists. Nor can it be explained by real wage increases won by American workers. Real wages have actually fallen.

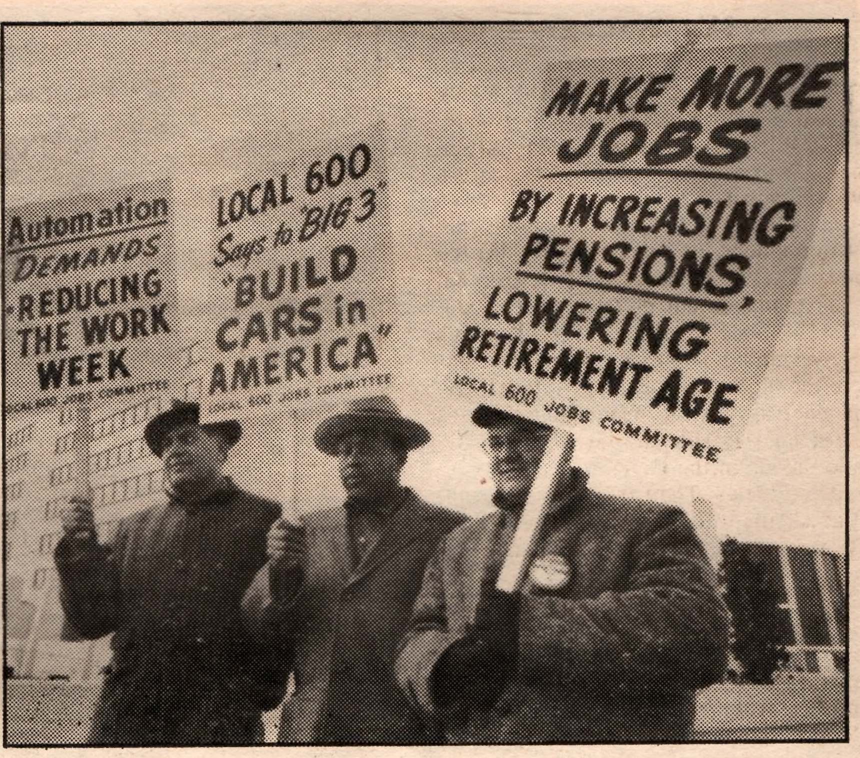
Inflation is here because military spending, based on war demands in Southeast Asia, unleashed a boom both in corporate capital investment and in corporate profits.

These are the inflationary plague spots from which infection has spread to the entire economy. Rational policy might attack these real causes of economic ills by combining peace with action against monopoly price structures. Instead, the Administration, following medical practices of the 18th century, hopes by unemployment to bleed the economy back to health.

What is needed is an attack on the real causes of inflation, together with a shift of resources toward a solution of the nation's critical domestic problems. If our cities are to be saved and the catastrophes of environmental pollution averted, there is need for the work of all our people.

Abe Feinglass
International Vice President
Amalgamated Meat Cutters &
Butcher Workmen of North America, (AFL-CIO),
and Director of its Fur & Leather Department

Earl George



Obviously, President Nixon is not interested in curbing unemployment. Neither will Congress do much about it without overwhelming pressure, even in an election year, though labor should prod it vigorously. That pressure must come from unions, rank-and-file groups, the organized unemployed where possible and union leadership. We must learn from the '30s and act for the '70s and '80s, taking a long look at mushrooming needs of those who create society's values — the workers.

A viable program to reduce unemployment in auto ought to include:

1. A shorter work-week — aiming for 30 hours — without loss in pay.
2. Wage hikes to a $5 per hour minimum, much more in some cases.
3. Full escalator clauses in all contracts, retroactivity, addition to the basic wage.
4. No overtime work. Double-time for continuing overtime work. Aim for 6-day pay for 5 days' work.
5. Shorter hours, higher pay for hazardous work.
6. End all discrimination against Blacks, women, minority group workers. Equal pay for equal work. Hiring, retraining, special training, apprenticeships opened to all.
7. Retirement after 30 years — 25 years for hazardous work — with adequate pensions.
8. A massive union struggle to shift tax burdens everywhere onto the corporations and the wealthy.
9. No loss to workers from automation in any shop.
10. United labor action to end the Vietnam war now. Use the tax money for a nation-wide building program — hospitals, schools, child-care centers, low-cost housing, etc.
11. End speed-up and establish the right to strike on grievances.
12. Combine unemployment compensation and Supplement Unemployment Benefits (SUB) to equal a worker's pay. Guaranteed income to long-term unemployed, paid by employers and the government.

An aroused rank-and-file in auto and a militant leadership aware of the stakes for labor and the nation could fight for and win demands against the monopolies and others that would create new jobs — trade with the socialist countries, with countries in Asia, Latin America and Africa on a basis that would end Wall Street's hold on them. Demonstrations, mass meetings in Washington and each city are called for. And a national shutdown eventually.

But to end unemployment once and for all we workers will have to take the road to socialism. The contradiction between socialized production and private accumulation of profits must end with the working class ruling the country and the building of a society where genocidal wars, racism, exploitation and poverty can be wiped out for good.

Labor and the Left — including the Communists — must battle to head a coalition to win basic economic needs while preparing for decisive political tasks ahead. The rank-and-file in democratized unions, correctly led, are the force that can beat the union-busters and reaction. The UAW, with its fighting history, has a special responsibility here.

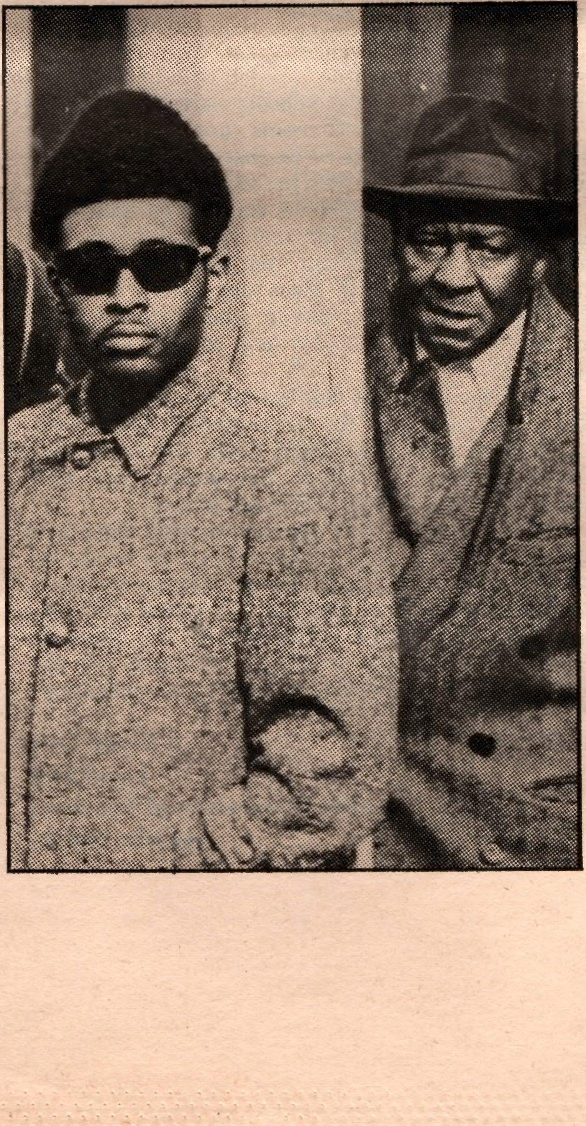
Simon Boorda
Local 590
United Auto Workers
South Bend, Indiana

Many like myself left the southern highlands to come to the gum factories in Akron in search of gainful employment. Many including myself returned to the land after the economic bust in '29. In the decade following I worked when I could as a sharecropper, truck driver, woodsman, but for all practical purposes I was jobless. My aggregate wages for this entire period would not exceed the Labor Department's present minimum standard of health and decency for a family of four, for one year! One must have experienced long-term joblessness to know how devastatingly demoralizing it can be. I rode the rods, the blinds, and hitch-hiked from Ohio westward to the Pacific, from Texas to Montana. I have known the pangs of hunger and lived on apples and slept in a reefer from Wenatches to New York.

Like all man-made maladies — war, racism (to name a few) — unemployment ought to be outlawed.

All the ingenuity of man, the resources of a powerful industrial nation, ought to be harnessed to a building program for high-rise apartments for those in greatest need, hospitals to provide the population with the best health facilities it is capable of providing. As the need for the acquisition of new skills arises in the pursuit of these goals, massive government training programs should be instituted. A national commitment to those rational and humanitarian goals could achieve them. Who would argue against such a program? Certainly none but those that seek to subdue people of other lands by war in their frenzied search for power and the pursuit of profits.

George Lyons
Local 5
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and
Plastic Workers of America
Ohio



I am a lumber worker in Prineville, Oregon. My wage rate, $3.23½ per hour, is inadequate to support a family at today's inflated living costs, but is still substantially higher than the prevailing common-labor scale in non-union plants. (Base pay in unorganized moulding plants locally starts at $1.80 per hour, and other types of labor unrelated to the lumber industry are even more depressed.)

I am convinced that full employment is an illusion under the capitalist system, because capitalism, itself, is based on fear and insecurity. It requires a stratified society with the unemployed and poverty-ridden submerged at the bottom, and with each successive level of workers haunted by the fear of being pushed downward to the point where they are unable to retain their homes and possessions. Industry can then counter the demands of workers with threats of curtailment of the work-force, plant closure, or migration to areas of cheaper labor. The worker is induced to feel that it is better to have half a loaf than none at all, and his militancy is undermined.

However, much could be done, even under capitalism, to alleviate the situation, and full employment should be high on the list of demands of all unions and all workers.

One possibility for conversion from a militaristic, war-based economy to a peace-time, consumer-oriented economy without suffering the mass unemployment lies in a federally financed, multi-billion dollar public housing program. While accomplishing the socially desirable objective of replacing our decaying, rat-infested slums with modern low-cost housing, it would stimulate employment across a wide spectrum of the building-trades industries. Not only would there be an immediate demand for woodsmen and lumber workers, but also for electricians, painters, plumbers, transport workers, carpenters, stone-masons, and a host of others in supporting fields.

The demand for full employment, however, should be correlated with an equally aggressive demand for the workers to reap the rewards of an advanced technology coupled with a vast industrial capacity.

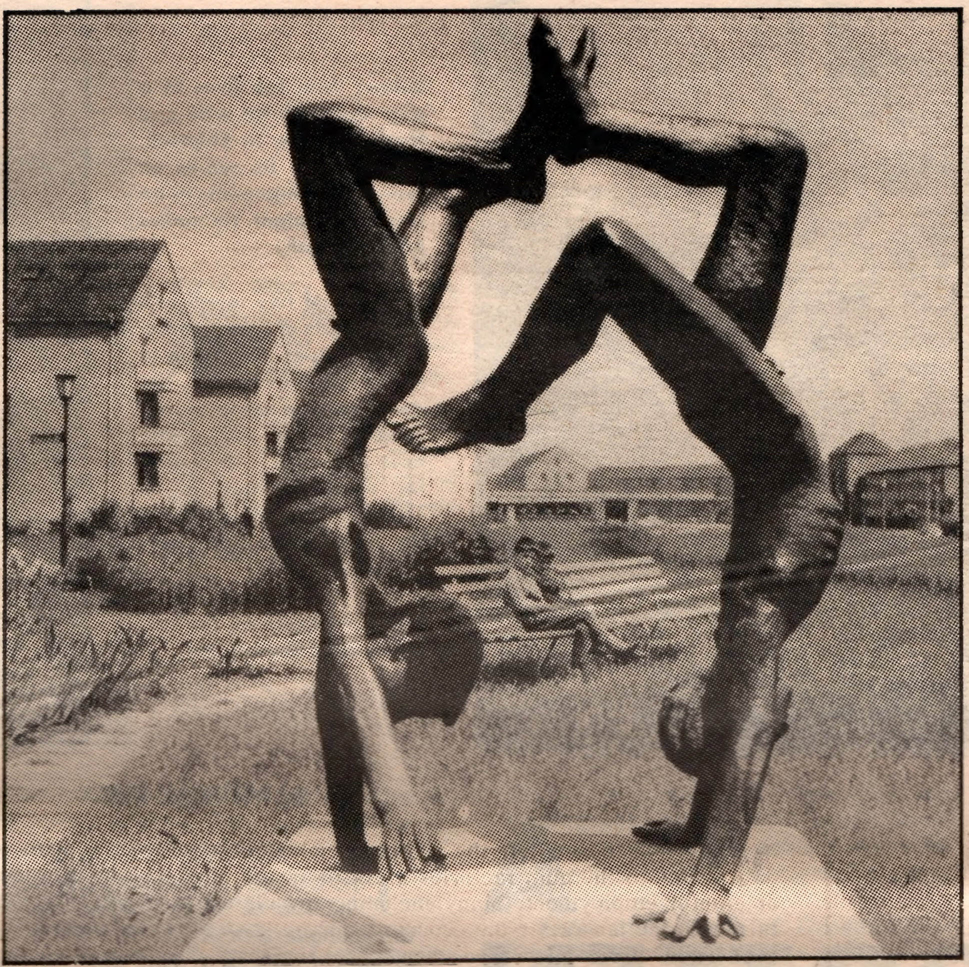
The unions should once again raise the demand for a reduction in hours with no reduction in pay. All industries where it is at all feasible should be required to convert from a two-shift basis to a three-shift basis. Discarding the forty-hour week and eight-hour day in favor of a work-week of, for example, four seven-hour days with three shifts, would vastly increase job opportunities. Although this would meet with fierce resistance from most industries, the impetus to the economy from a high level of employment, and with more people with purchasing power, should help to defray the expense to industry.

Finally, as a means both of increasing employment and making life more meaningful, social security benefits should be increased and the retirement age lowered. There is increasing reluctance on the part of industry to hire people who are past their mid-forties. If industry considers these people undesirable for employment, even though they are often just in the prime of life, then industry should take the lead in making it possible for them to retire with an adequate income — and with escalator clauses in social security to keep pace with rising living costs.

John Knox
International Woodworkers of
America, Local 3-200
Prineville, Oregon

Where the workers are the boss

By BEN SWANKEY



Workers housing development, Eisenhuttenstadt, GDR

The trade unions play a powerful role in the German Democratic Republic. They have a decisive say not only in wages, hours, conditions of work, safety and pensions, but also in many matters as yet completely outside the accepted role of trade unions in Canada and the United States. These include active participation in the management of enterprises, education, housing, health, and in all levels of government from city councils right up to the highest federal legislative body. And contrary to the propaganda stories spread on this side of the Atlantic, the trade unions in the GDR are not government controlled. They are free, independent and democratic organizations, with an enviously high degree of rank-and-file involvement in union affairs.

Over 6.6 million workers in the GDR belong to unions. This is about 95% of all working people in the country. Women comprise 46% of union membership. Membership is voluntary. (In Canada and the U.S. less than one third of workers belong to unions.)

Unlike Canada and the U.S., where we have hundreds of different unions, there are only 15 in the GDR. Eight are industrial — building and woodworkers; miners; chemical workers; printing and paper workers; transport and communication workers; metal workers; textile, clothing and leather workers; and bismuth workers. The other seven unions are trade, food and related products workers; agricultural and forestry workers; artistic workers; government and municipal employees; health workers; teachers and educational workers; and scientific workers.

The central body joining these unions together is the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions (FDGB). It publishes a daily paper — TRIBUNE — and has its own publishing house. The FDGB is affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions. (The Canadian Labor Congress is affiliated with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, as was the AFL-CIO until last year.)

The trade unions in the GDR have shop stewards as have our unions. All officials are elected and subject to recall. Women and youth are elected to all leading bodies in proportion to their numbers in the enterprise. On a national scale this has averaged out to 44% of all trade union officers being women and 17% youth. Union dues varies but averages 1.25% of income. Fifty percent of all union dues stay in the local.

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The legal and political position of workers in the GDR is secured in both the constitution of the republic and in the Labor Code, which endorses the country's labor laws.

The GDR is a socialist country which means that the basic industries are publicly owned. Political power rests in the hands of the working class in partnership with the farmers, intelligentsia and other sections of the population.

Private ownership is limited to relatively small operations and many of these are jointly operated with the state. Six percent of the Gross National Product is produced by private concerns, 7.2% by semi-state owned, 14.3% by cooperative enterprises (mainly cooperative farms), and the balance of 72.2% by publicly owned industries. Almost all farmers belong to cooperative farms.

Labor's rights are elaborated in the "Labor Code of the GDR." It is a unique document in many respects. It provides:

- The right to a job. Unemployment is non-existent in the GDR. A whole generation has grown up since the founding of the GDR in 1949 which does not know what it means to be without a job. The country's thriving economy is actually short of labor, so workers are in an advantageous position in their opportunity to select a job to their liking.
- The right to full participation in management. This includes decisions on production plans, new technology, even markets for the goods and services produced in the place of work. All managers in state-owned factories and plants are accountable to the trade unions in their enterprise for their actions.
- Equal pay for equal work applies in very industry. Old age pensioners may continue work on a full-time or part-time basis without any reduction in pensions. Overtime work is prohibited as a general rule and can only be implemented with union consent. Overtime is paid for at the rate of time and a quarter, with double time on the 14 legal holidays. A 10% differential is paid for night work. Ninety percent of wages is paid in case of a temporary shut down.
- The work week is 42 hours. All workers receive a minimum of 15 work days vacation with pay (three weeks). It can go as high as 24 paid days. Over 60% now get 18 days with pay. Collective agreements are usually national in scope, with special provisions for regions and locals as required.
- No worker may be transferred to a job with lower pay. No one can be forced to stay at a job against his will. Dismissals may take place only with the local union's agreement. (The exceptions to this are only for very serious violations; instant dismissals are very rare.)
- Safety enforcement is under complete union control.
- Every worker may increase his education, and with it his pay, by taking vocational training. Often factories send workers for special training in which case they get full wages while attending school.
- The whole comprehensive social insurance system is administered by trade unions. Workers pay a 10% tax to finance social insurance up to a maximum of 60 marks ($15.00). The enterprise pays an equal amount. Benefits under the social insurance scheme include: old age pensions for men at 65 and women at 60 with the minimum pension of 150 marks ($32.50); 90% sick pay of from 26 to 39 weeks; accident compensation of from 66-2/3 to 80%; 14 weeks maternity benefits with full pay. All hospital, doctor and dental care are provided free — so are prescriptions. Monthly family allowances are provided according to the number of children. Lump sum birth grants are also paid.
- The establishment of Disputes Commissions. These are union-appointed committees whose role extends far beyond the settling of disputes and grievances arising on the job, although they do this too. They also deal with lesser violations of public law such as theft, injury or insult.

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The working class and the trade unions are very actively involved in politics and in government.

The trade union movement has 580 holiday homes of its own, most of them in the mountain resort areas of the south. It also has two holiday cruise ships. Holiday rates are low for trade unionists — 30 to 100 marks for two weeks ($7.50 to $25.00).

What about speed-up? If I may generalize from two enterprises that I visited — the Wartburg auto factory and a potash mine — I would say that it isn't a problem in the GDR. Frankly I was amazed at the reasonable pace of work.

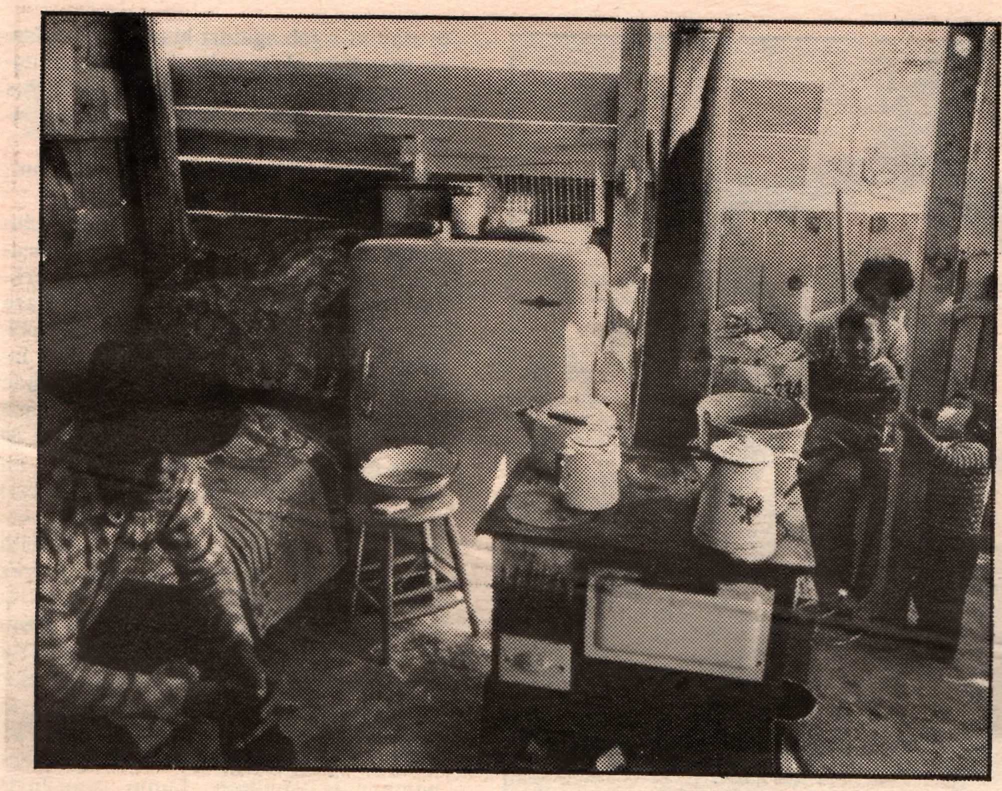
Workers have their own credit unions— "Mutual Aid Fund" they call it — where they can get interest-free loans to buy TVs, refrigerators or cars. Their trade unions run the Fritz Heckert College, where they train trade union leaders. The unions have 496 Houses of Culture, 11,000 club rooms, and 4,500 libraries with 7 million books. Workers get time off with pay for marriage, at the birth of a child (the father gets time off too!), when moving from one apartment to another or when seeing a doctor.

Bearing all of the above in mind, the conclusion I came to was that a wage of $175 a month in the GDR was as good as a wage of three times that amount in Canada or the U.S. I don't know what comparative figure you could use when you bear in mind that in the GDR the worker has complete security and no fear of unemployment.

Pleasure combined with treatment for asthmatics, aboard the FDGB's vacation ship in the Baltic Sea.

At a trade union meeting between union officials and management in a textile mill

Equal opportunity, equal pay, equal work for women.



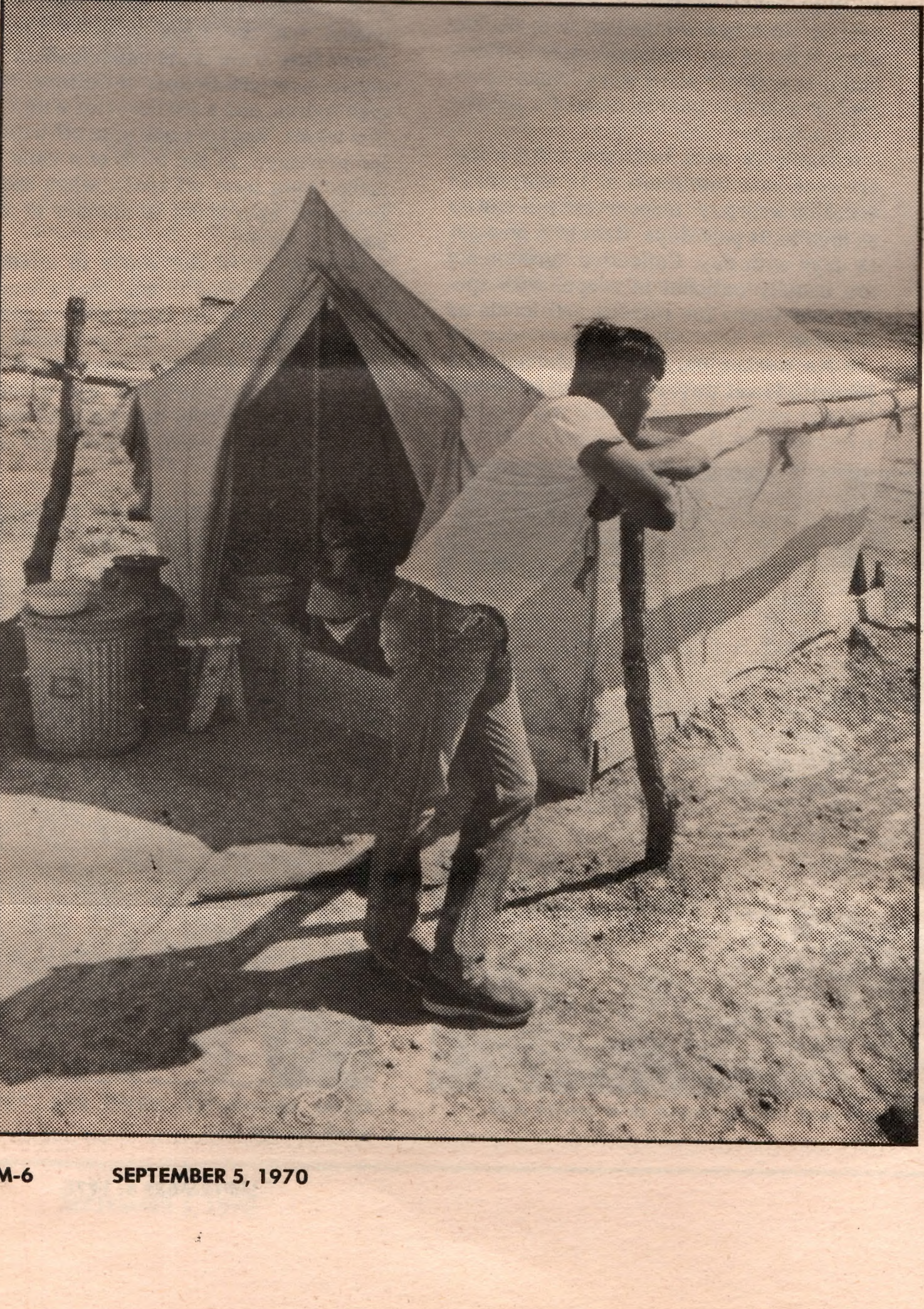
Below: Tom Lee lives in a pup tent with his wife and three children, in Shiprock, N.M., where he works on computer components in an instrument plant. He makes $66 per week.

Left: One of two rooms in a shack made of scrap lumber and tarpaper, the home of Mrs. Edith Stevens, 61, her daughter and seven grandchildren. The refrigerator does not work — It is used for storage; there is no electricity or plumbing in the area, eight miles from Ganado.

Right: A hogan on the Navajo Indian Reservation.

A FORGOTTEN PEOPLE

Earlier this summer, President Nixon in a special message to Congress called for more aid to the American Indian. United Press International sent newsman Peter M. Kelly and photographer Joseph C. Marquette to the sprawling Navajo Indian Reservation in New Mexico, Arizona and Utah, to take a look at the Navajo in 1970. Kelly and Marquette traveled some 1,800 miles talking with officials of the tribe and the federal government and with the Navajos themselves. This is their report.



By PETER M. KELLY

MONUMENT VALLEY, Utah

The tourists, in sneakers and Bermuda shorts, sit on folding chairs in the headquarters of this 35,000-acre tribal park watching a slide show on Navajo Indian life.

One slide shows a young Navajo girl, dressed in a purple velvet blouse, colorful skirt and sandals, standing in front of a log lean-to. She is smiling at the camera but the shack brings sighs of sympathy.

"This is a Navajo girl," the narrator says. "The house behind her is called a hogan. It's one of the earliest types of Navajo structures."

You do not have to go far from the slide show to find an off-screen hogan. About four miles from where the tourists sit, at the base of the towering Three Sisters Butte, the two daughters of Mrs. Betty Cloy, 38, lie asleep in the twilight on two of three beds in a shack that is a duplicate of the one in the slide.

Mrs. Cloy sits on the third bed. She is dressed in a dirty white shirt and skirt and wears heavy white socks on her feet. Mrs. Cloy, a Navajo, has an annual income of $1,630. She makes $550 selling rugs to tourists and the rest of the money comes from welfare. Mrs. Cloy says she never heard that President Nixon wanted to do more for the American Indian. Her main worry is where she will get fresh water for her family for the next day.

In a special message to Congress July 8, President Nixon urged that Indians be allowed to take control of programs affecting them, and explained:

"This, then, must be the goal of any new national policy toward Indian people: to strengthen the Indian's sense of autonomy without threatening his sense of community. We must assure the Indian that he can assume control of his own life without being separated involuntarily from the tribal group. And we must make it clear that Indians can become independent of federal control without being cut off from federal concern and federal support."

Mrs. Cloy is one of 120,000 Navajo Indians living on the reservation the size of West Virginia, that is bounded by mountains of the Continental Divide and covers portions of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah.

In population, the Navajo is not vanishing. But in an age of spaceflight and moonwalks, he's vanished from the concern of most Americans.

Poverty among the Navajos is not the exception; it is the rule. It exists in Mrs. Cloy's hogan. It exists in every hogan scattered throughout this park of shattered red rock columns and high buttes that resemble broken teeth.

And the fallout from the reservation-wide poverty, which many tourists who spraypaint their initials on the park rocks don't see, is high infant mortality, drunkenness, malnutrition, pneumonia, filth and, with some Navajos, a sense of despair.

The combination of all of these has bred a bitterness against the white man that is unconcealed and, to the Navajo, justified.

The bitterness is pictured in a 22-year-old factory worker who signals for a tribal policeman with a piece of broken mirror to run off a photographer. In Monument Valley, a Navajo answers a reporter's question by spitting. Frankie Todachine, a Navajo ranger in the valley, says the white man earned the bitterness. "During every election," Todachine said, "the politicians come to the reservation and promise everything. But it never comes."

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Unlike some other minority groups, many of the Navajos don't care if they're assimilated into the white man's society. A Public Health Service official said, "The Navajo has an inclination to turn into himself and rely first on the tribe and himself before going outside to the white man."

The shack in which Mrs. Cloy, her daughters and three sons live is their summer home. The chinks between the logs let in the evening breezes. In the winter, the family lives four feet away in a conical mud hogan. The thick walls of the building keep out the cold.

The log shack was given Mrs. Cloy by a movie company which left it after filming a western in the valley five years ago. The hogan of mud was built by her late husband. Mrs. Cloy has never lived in anything but a hogan. She's never had running water or electricity. Her stove is the top of an old oil drum. She weaves at night by the light from a kerosene lamp.

Her most immediate problem is water. The well, she says, is six miles away. Usually, Mrs. Cloy pays her neighbors $3 a week to bring the water to her. "But they went away," she said. "I don't know where. How will they know I need water tomorrow?"

South of Monument Valley, John Nez, 73, lies in an iron bed on a filthy mattress. A broken down pickup truck sits outside his hogan. Strips of mutton he has cut from a slaughtered lamb hang on a pole that braces the ceiling. The meat is his dinner.

Nez is a sheepherder. At dawn, each day, he leaves his hogan to tend his flock. He returns at noon, when the sun is high and hot, to lie on his bed until dinner.

"I am proud to be a Navajo," Nez said, "and the young ones are proud to be Navajos. But they have trouble. The young ones have to swallow their pride and ask for help. No one likes to do that."

Nez's words are interpreted by Buck Chambers, 65. Nez grows angry when Chambers asks if he believes he is getting enough help from the federal government.

"He says the government needs to

Right: Many Indians are buried in this cemetery, close to the Taos Indian Pueblo, Taos, New Mexico.

Below: Grandmother Bayashee, deaf and almost blind, sits in the shade of her hogan on the Navajo Indian Reservation near Ganado, Arizona.

Photos by United Press International

help him more and he is angry at the headmen of the tribe,'' Chambers said. ''He says they don't do anything. He says they are only looking out for themselves and that none of the headmen ever comes around.''

At the hogan next door, Judy Smith, 12, says her mother is out earning money babysitting and won't be home ''until the sun goes down.'' Next to the hogan, a chicken and a rooster scratch at the hard ground in a tiny corn patch. The corn is wilted and dead.

Chambers points to an elderly woman, her face lined with age, who comes out of the hogan to talk with the girl.

''That is Grandmother Bayashee,'' Chambers said. ''She cannot remember her age. John Nez says the headmen of the tribe look at her and say 'She is too old. She is going to die soon. We don't need to build her a house.' That isn't right.''

The Navajos' litany of woes is endless. Water is so scarce that a man like Nez whose truck is broken down at times has to pay a neighbor money or a sheep for a trip to town to get it.

Paved roads run along the edges of the reservation, but very few extend into it. The unpaved roads usually are nothing more than hard dirt or clay and when it rains, they become impassable.

Except in areas near federal or tribal agencies, jobs are scarce. Navajos living in isolated areas measure their possessions in the number of sheep and horses they own.

At Shiprock, Tom Lee lives 200 yards from an instrument plant in a World War II Army tent with a wife and three children. He makes $66 per week working on components for computers. His children play on ground baked white by the sun and littered with empty beer cans.

Lee is 34 and says he got his job at the plant six months ago. ''I used to be a cleaning man,'' he said. ''I used to sweep up the dust. I've got a good job now.''

A short way from Lee's tent, the two-laned U.S. 666 stretches like a ribbon south to Gallup, N.M., perched on the eastern rim of the reservation. Smoke from a power plant drifts over the road to envelop the rock formation Shiprock, for which the town is named and which the Indians regard as sacred.

Along the highway, dirt roads cut into the reservation to clusters of hogans. Navajo children walk down the long roads every day to wait in yellow booths for school buses. Beer cans and pop bottles are strewn about in the booths. Obscenities are written on the walls.

Gallup is a town of about 14,000 and each weekend hundreds of Navajos pack its bars to drink. The problem of Indian drunkenness in Gallup is acute and social workers recently opened a ''crash pad'' for Navajos to use when the city's detention center is filled.

In one of the bars, a glass of tokay wine costs 45 cents. The bar whiskey is 60 cents a shot. The more expensive brands of liquor cost 75 cents. An imitation Christmas tree, its branches still dangling shreds of tinsel, is perched on a platform above a window.

The causes of Navajo drunkenness are tied in with the Indian's environment, according to physicians and social workers. Chambers, a 65-year-old Navajo working with the Office of Economic Opportunity, says the problem is that modern life ''is going too fast for the people. There is nothing else to do.''

Dr. Theodore Philburn of the Public Health Service indicates one of the reasons for the Navajo's heavy drinking is his failure to adjust his heritage and traditions to the white man's world. ''The younger generation,'' Philburn said' ''is still confused. I would say they feel as though they are a people without a culture. The older generation probably still clings to the basic stability of the old way of life.''

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On the east side of Gallup a psychologist, working at an abandoned garage used to house the spillover of drunks, says he has no answer to the problem. ''All I can do is see they are cleaned up and refer them to rehabilitation programs at the PHS hospitals.''

Across the Santa Fe Railroad tracks, in the city's detention center, Police Sgt. John Lloyd looks into the main room of the ''drunk tank'' that holds 57 double-tiered bunks.

''This isn't so bad,'' he said. ''It's better than a lot of their homes. I've seen a lot worse tanks.''

On Satruday night, the owner of one of the bars in the downtown area of the city says, he feels ''like a white man standing with Custer at the Little Big Horn.''

At Rough Rock, Ariz., 16 miles over unpaved roads from Many Farms, Ariz., Princeton senior Barry Noon, 23, of Erie, Pa., has spent the summer helping the OEO build adobes, without plumbing or electricity, for hogan dwelling Indians. Noon says the hippies, like those living on the Taos mesas, ''have a good idea. But you've got to get out and work with people, like the Navajo.''

Noon, browned from a summer of working in the sun, says he will move into a hogan and live with a Navajo family until he returns to school. After graduation, he says, he may return and teach biology at the community's OEO school, instead of going on to medical school.

At the Rough Rock trading post, business is brisk. It is the weekend and the Navajos are collecting government food commodities and buying shirts and jeans with welfare money. In the center of the room, an ancient woodburning stove of cast iron sits in a new crate waiting to be sold.

A group of girls stands in the doorway, one of them reading a comic book and chewing gum. On the porch, an old Navajo woman wearing an ankle length skirt runs away when a photographer aims his camera at her.

Eight miles north of Ganado, Mrs. Edith Stevens, 61, lives with her seven grandchildren and daughter in a two-room shack made of scrap lumber and covered with tarpaper. Pieces of cardboard boxes form part of the wall on the east side of the house.

Mrs. Stevens runs a comb through her long black hair while she talks. Her conversation, interpreted by Chambers, is interrupted continually by children crawling on the dirt floor.

''We need more water,'' Mrs. Stevens said. ''Forty years ago, there was more of everything. There was more water, more green grass and more sheep. Now there are cars and planes.'' Chambers nods his head in agreement.

Later, Chambers said Mrs. Stevens asked the OEO to furnish her a new house but the request got bogged down in red tape. Chambers works with the OEO as a middleman between the federal government and the Navajo.

Mrs. Stevens wants a house similar to those the OEO is putting up throughout the reservation for the poverty stricken families. The houses are small but they are an improvement over many now used by Navajos.

Overlooking Beautiful Valley, the tribe has built one rest stop. ''If the white man owned this valley,'' Chambers said, ''he would put up an observatory telescope and charge people money to look at the valley. This is what the Indian should do.

''But I'd rather be a Navajo than a white man.

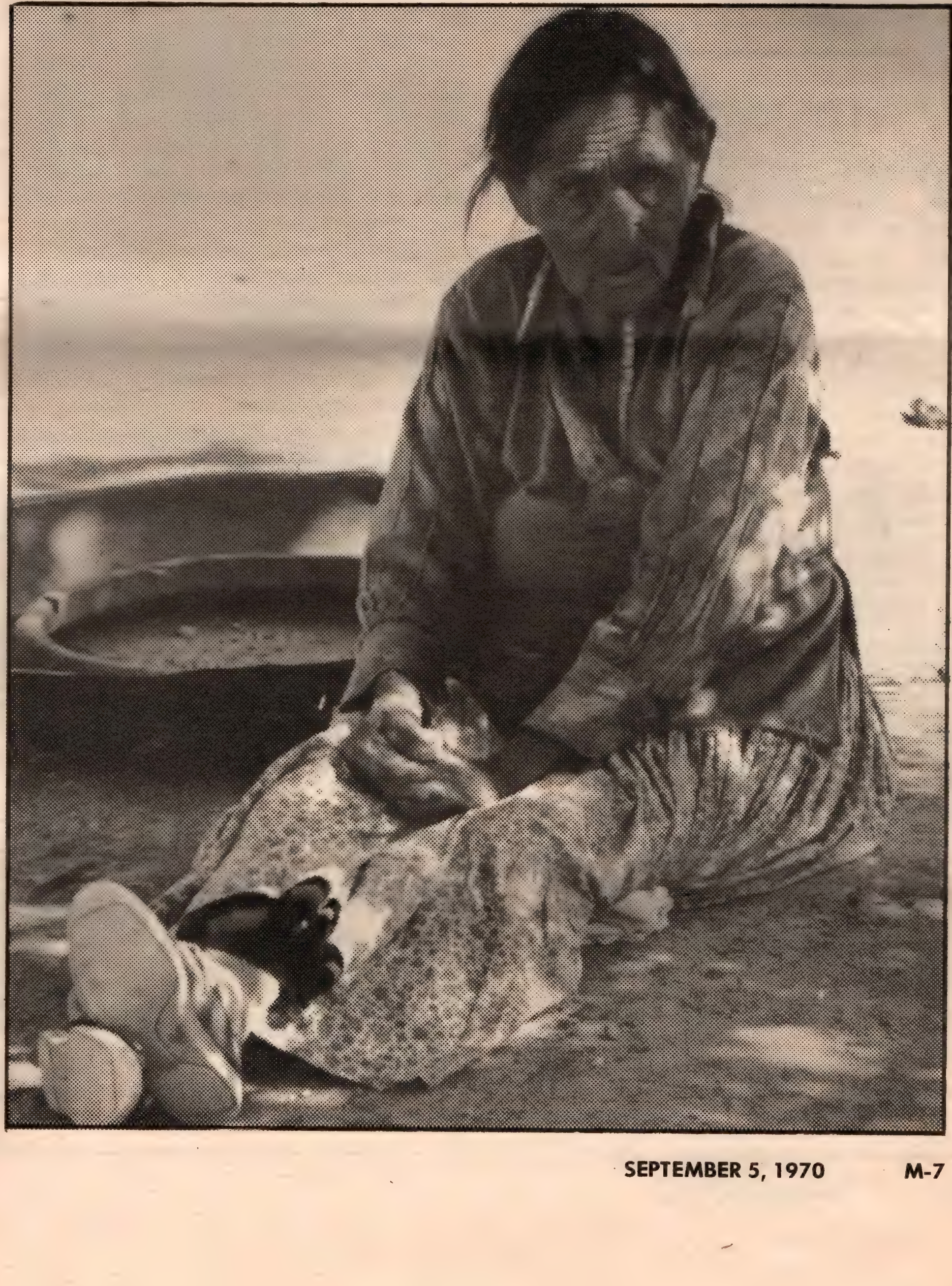
''The Navajo needs roads and water. We don't have enough water. There are a lot of windmills but there is no wind. So what good are windmills?

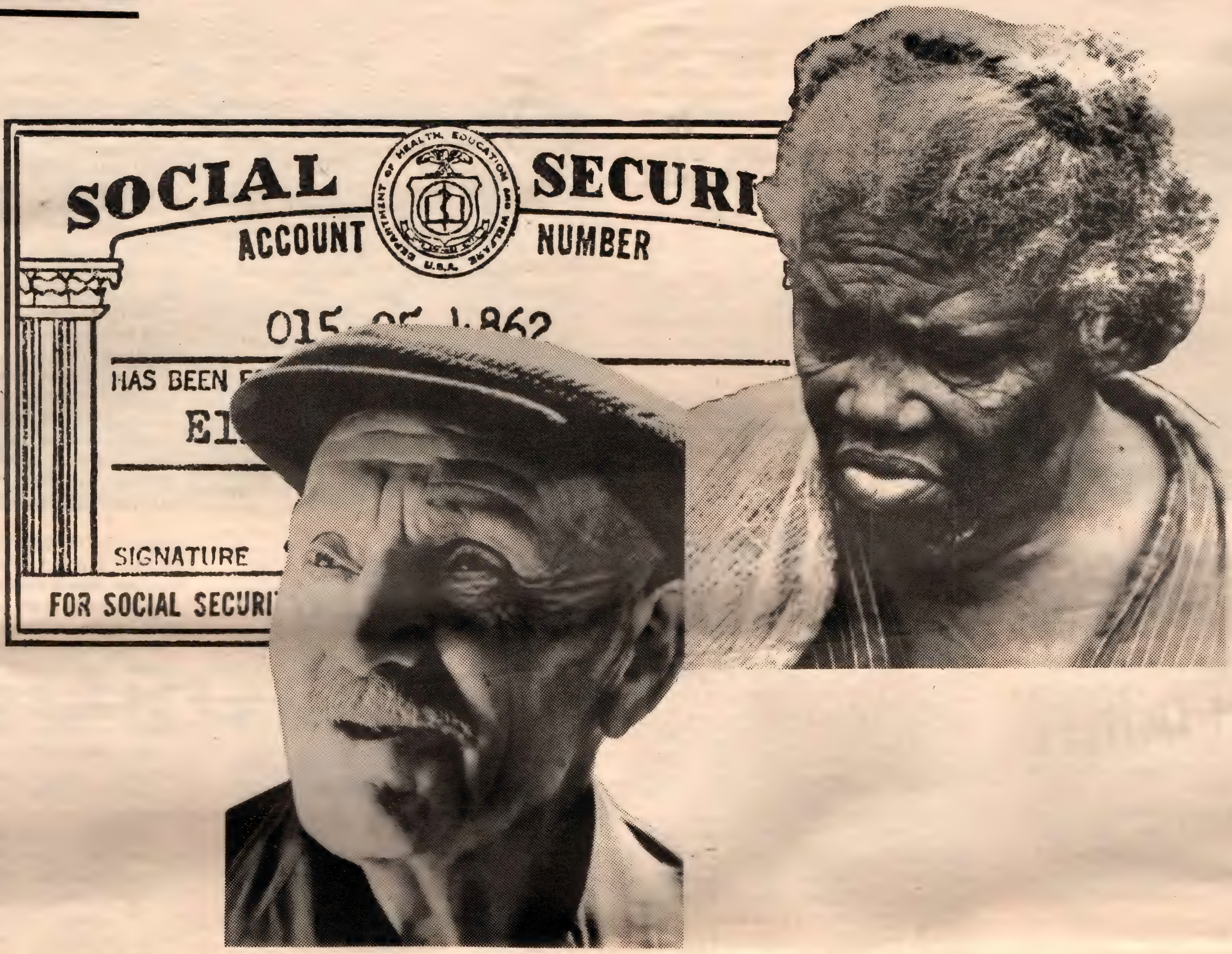
''No tourists stop at Ganado. The roads are not good enough. The tourists go right on through.''

In Mrs. Cloy's hogan in Monument Valley, she is trying to finish weaving a rug to sell to a tourist for $30.

''We need more help from the federal government,'' Mrs. Cloy said. ''My children need education so they can come back here and help me. And I am going to need more water tomorrow.''

—**United Press International**





Half a chronicle is better than none

THE STRUGGLE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY, 1900-1935, by Roy Lubove. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. $6.95.

By ERIK BERT

Professor Roy Lubove's book on the social security movement, to the passage of the Social Security Act in 1935, is a worthwhile contribution, despite its somewhat misleading title, **The Struggle for Social Security, 1900-1935.**

The book does not, in fact, deal with the people's role in the social security struggles. That is especially striking in the concluding chapter which says nothing of the role of the AF of L Committee for Unemployment Insurance, headed by Louis Weinstock, let alone of the Unemployed Councils or the Workers Alliance or the Communist Party in the momentous social struggles of the 1930's.

Lubove sees "the struggle" mainly from the academic, legislative, and social work viewpoint.

Apart from that deficiency, the book gives an enlightening review of the bitter resistance of the capitalist class to any alleviation of the plight of the people, the byways into which their interests have been diverted, and the limitations of the achievements.

Two characteristics mark the social security gains over the decades, as Lubove shows: coverage has always excluded masses of those who should have been included, and the benefits have always been far below the needs of even those who were eligible.

The book's scope is restricted by its focus on "the clash between social insurance goals and the ideology and institutions of voluntarism" which Lubove defines as "organized action by nonstatutory institutions."

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was in the vanguard of the opponents of social insurance. Appropriately, "insurance companies and other private interests frequently quoted him to prove that the American worker preferred freedom to paternalism."

Gompers proclaimed that social insurance was unnecessary, a slander on the achievements of the trade union movement (which included only a small fraction of America's workers), and would destroy the workers' "complete control over their labor power." It represented a threat, Gompers said, from the government and the Socialists.

These and similar expressions passed for workingclass views until the workers themselves, under leadership of the Communist Party, compelled the AFL's hierarchy to alter its policy during the 1930's crisis.

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Morris Hillquit, right-wing Socialist Party leader, condemned social insurance from the "Left," as implying no fundamental institutional changes, and seeking merely to palliate the "suffering and social injustice" inherent in capitalism.

In sharp contrast to Gompers' and Hillquit's views were those of Isaac Max Rubinow, whom Lubove calls the "outstanding American theoretician of social insurance." Rubinow, a Socialist Party member, "challenged the myth of the classless society."

Then, as now, anti-communism served as a weapon of the greedy. Thus, the Professional Guild of Kings County (Brooklyn) enlisted in the "anti-Bolshevik" campaign, in 1920, to defeat health insurance as "pro-Bolshevik."

Because of his support of compulsory unemployment insurance Rubinow was attacked by the Ohio Chamber of Commerce as a Bolshevik; a proposal for unemployment insurance was denounced by the OCC as the "most menacing and revolutionary piece of legislation ever proposed in the history of Ohio!"

However, by that time, 1932, the Russian Revolution had long since "upset Rubinow's socialist convictions."

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Lubove's volume recounts the history of the struggles for death and sickness benefits, mothers' pensions, old age assistance, and unemployment insurance, including the U.S. antecedents in England and Germany; the role played by fraternal societies, trade unions and cooperative and mutual aid enterprises; and the bitter opposition by the insurance companies, employers and the organized medical profession to any social advance.

Lubove's description of the shortcomings of the Social Security Act of 1935, including its subsequent amendments (extended coverage, raised benefits, disability insurance and Medicare), is a contribution to our understanding of where we are.

"For all its imperfections," Lubove says, "the Social Security Act was a turning point in American history. It marked a decisive transfer of welfare functions from voluntary to public institutions, and from local to the federal level. . ."

"Our economic security system," he adds' "can still be interpreted as an effort to provide some measure of economic security without significantly affecting income distribution."

The capitalist nature of our income distribution persists.

"The millions dependent upon public assistance. . .suffer most in a system of economic security so closely tied to labor force participation."

Lubove concludes with the following judgment:

"The need for public assistance has not. . . .'withered away'. On the contrary, it has become the Achilles' heel of the American welfare state, its most conspicuous failure. . . .

"Must economic security remain so closely tied to stable, long-term labor force participation?" he asks. "Must the unemployable — dependent children, blind, handicapped, aged, able-bodied but unskilled — who compose the overwhelming percentage of the assistance rolls be penalized for their incapacity to compete in the labor market?"

Lubove calls for a "system of predictable, non-punitive income maintenance for those who cannot participate fully in the labor force."

His conclusion is, in effect, a repudiation of the "affluence" of our society, and an indictment of capitalism.

Lubove's dredging brings up some glittering nuggets. In 1922, the United States Steel Corporation asserted that, in Lubove's words, "enlightened management policies now made unions superfluous; they benefited none except the union labor leaders." Big steel thus keynoted capitalism's anti-union theory 45 years before the liberal John Kenneth Galbraith uttered the same lie.

The unfriendly skies of United

by RONALD STEVENS ON and BETTINA APTHEKER

SAN FRANCISCO

Back in 1958 United Airlines emblazoned the United Nations emblem on the tail-fin of its planes. United acceded to what its public relations officials described as "some public protests" and the UN symbol came down. Whatever United's attributes might be, the brotherhood of man doesn't appear to be one of them.

United's policies have provoked bitter beefs with its workers — from the pilots, navigators and engineers, to the stewardesses, clerical personnel and skycaps who handle the baggage.

The latest skirmish erupted in April at San Francisco's International Airport when United Airlines brought in skycaps from other parts of the country, replacing the workers from all-black Local 3051 of the Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks (AFL-CIO). At the same time United substituted non-union conditions for all its skycaps.

The nearly 100 black skycaps of Local 3051 had been working under a collective bargaining agreement between their union and a contractor, the Allied Aviation Service Company. United simply violated the contract, which still had a long time to run. After a 30-day notice given in April, approximately 20% of the membership was totally or partially unemployed, and an additional 15% were forced to work under non-union conditions.

The skycaps are an essential part of the airline's operations, handling between two and three tons of baggage a day at the San Francisco facility alone. United's action was rebuked by everyone from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and Board of Supervisors, to community-based organizations like the NAACP and the Western Addition Community Conference. It seemed to make no difference.

Spokesmen for the skycaps explained: "United Airlines has failed to respond or even honor the union in negotiating on the loss of jobs involved. They are putting men out of their jobs, many over 40 years of age. The opportunity for re-employment of these men is a serious problem United has not considered. These union jobs are being replaced with non-union men from outside the (San Francisco) Bay Area."

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Faced with United's stubborn refusal even to recognize that a grievance existed, the workers from Local 3051 decided to dramatize their plight with an unusual form of protest: early in July they made a citizen's arrest of Kenneth F. Wardle, an airline official, charging him with violations of the Labor Code. They charged him with failure to explicitly recognize the existence of the labor dispute and to state that such a dispute existed when he solicited other employees. Additionally, the union asked travelers "not to fly the friendly skies of United" until the grievance is settled.

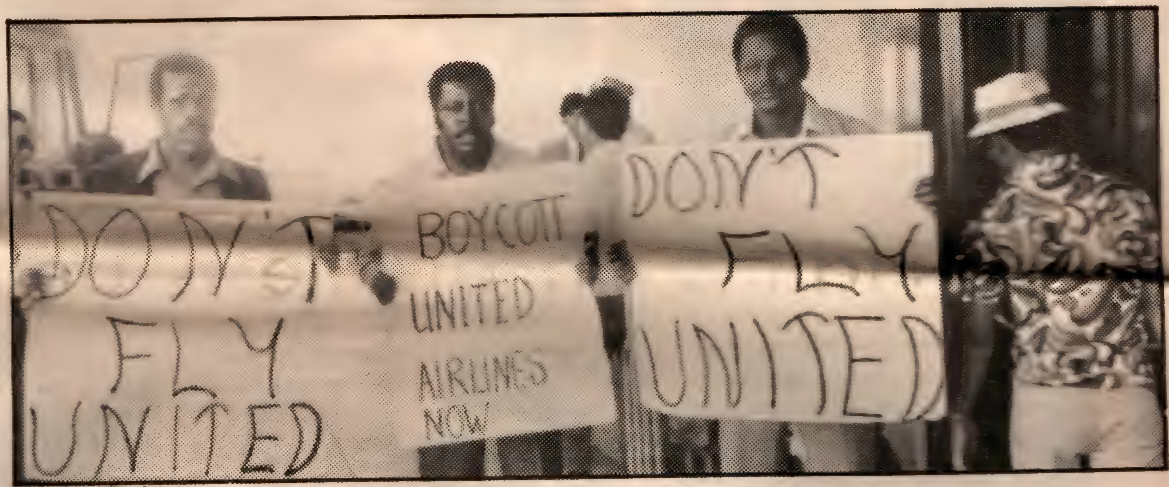
The upshot of the citizen's arrest was a legal quagmire in which the District Attorney, rather than execute his official responsibilities to prosecute the case, acted instead for all intents and purposes as the United official's defense attorney during the preliminary hearing. Meanwhile, the workers, through their attorney Aubrey Grossman, tried to get the Court to enforce the law. As the political plot thickened it appeared that the workers themselves might end up being arrested on kidnapping and assault charges. Grossman, meanwhile, filed an appeal with the State Attorney General requesting that he employ special counsel to conduct the prosecution, relieving the local district attorney of jurisdiction on the basis of gross violations of his office. The legal case continues to simmer and United continues its union-busting policies.

United Airlines is the largest airline in the country and the second largest transportation company, employing more than 50,000 workers nationwide, and enjoying assets of nearly $2 billion.

Seeking to enhance its financial assets and investment powers, six members of United's Board — G.E. Keck, Curtis Barkes, Aksel Nielsen, J.W. Dart, R.D. Stuart, Jr., and Gardner Cowles — established a holding company — UAL Inc., in December 1968. In August 1969, the airline became a subsidiary of UAL Inc., as did the Linneman Corporation and the Algonquin Realty Inc.

The financial scramble is part of a massive $160 million expansion program centered at San Francisco's International Airport where United's main engineering and maintenance facilities are located. The expansion plans, to run over a 12-year period, will double the company's operating fleet by 1980, and the engineering and maintenance facilities must likewise be expanded to handle the new jet aircraft.

Near Chicago's O'Hare International Airport, UAL's subsidiary, Algonquin Realty, owns a modern two-story office building, and another modern 8-story building nearby, both of which house different parts of United's executive offices. A third building to house the company's new reservation information center was completed in December 1967.



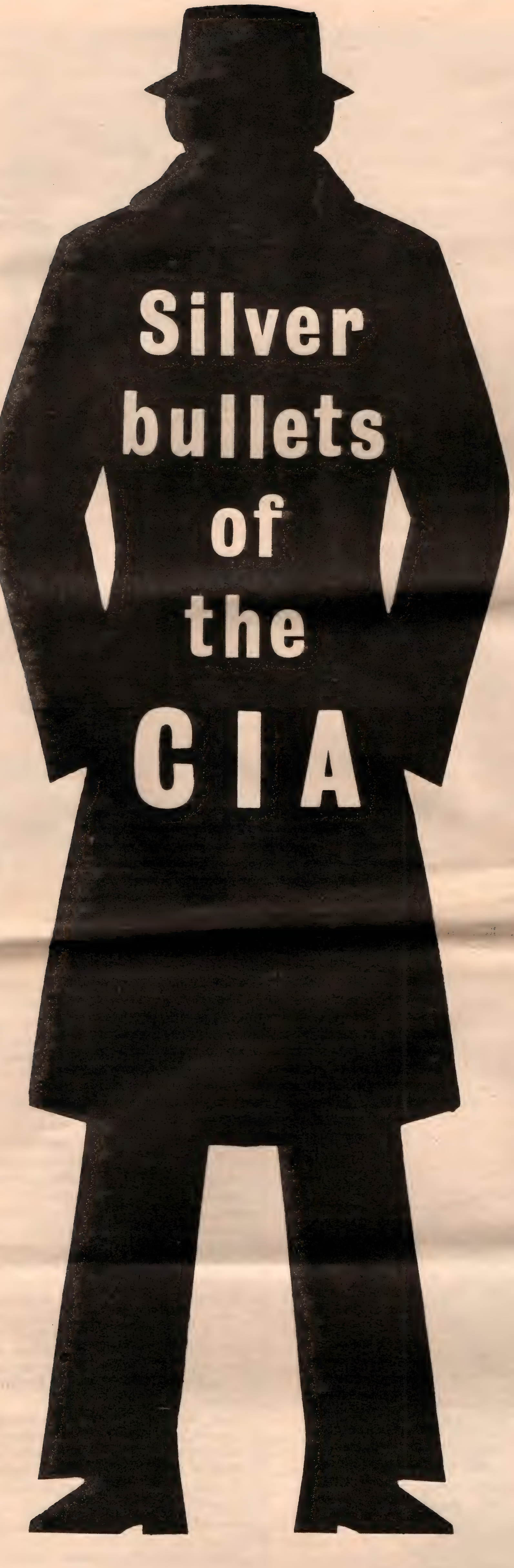
San Francisco International Airport

The new fully automatic reservations and information center is believed to be the most extensive computerized system in the business world. The computer system will operate nationwide, linking the 115 cities which United services. The system will immediately provide complete visual presentation of flight availabilities to all reservation and ticket-selling personnel. Monthly charges for nationwide maintenance and communications is expected to reach $335,000.

Recent reports in the **Wall Street Journal** and elsewhere suggest that United, like many of the other airlines, has seriously overextended itself financially. A lot of corners are now being trimmed down. It would seem that United's skycaps in San Francisco have gotten caught in the squeeze. The all-black union faces destruction at the hands of a vast financial empire. It may be a forecast of things to come in all sectors of the transport industry, as the financial crisis in that industry grows worse.

The black workers of Local 3051 have asked all unions and central labor bodies for help by issuing resolution or letters of support addressed to United Airlines (with copies to the Public Utilities Commission). Send to P.O. Box 8503, San Francisco Airport 94128. The workers have also asked that there be a nationwide boycott against United Airlines.

Silver bullets of the CIA



Patrice Lumumba

Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

By ART SHIELDS

Who can believe in President Nixon's professions of love for "Law and Order" when Nixon dines with an assassin? The assassin is General Joseph Mobutu, the puppet President of the Congo. Mobutu was an honored guest at the White House recently. And he's turning Congo riches over to Wall Street today.

Mobutu was an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency. He led the bloody coup d'etat against Patrice Lumumba, the Congo's liberator and prime minister in 1960. The coup had the blessing of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration.

The CIA agent then turned Lumumba over to the executioner. The executioner was Moise Tshombe, the puppet ruler of Katanga, the rich copper province in which the Rockefellers have an interest.

But Mobutu was just as guilty as Tshombe's killers. That's American law, as Nixon should know. The gangster who puts a victim on the spot is as guilty as the goons with the guns.

The use of assassins by the U.S. ruling class did not start with Eisenhower and Nixon, however. It has a long history, which black people know well.

Assassins have been killing black liberators in the United States since the first freedom struggles began. These murders never stopped. The blood of Medger Evers, Martin Luther King, the 28 Black Panthers and thousands of other black victims reddens the ground.

Industrial employers have been using the secret bullet as well. The pages of labor history are stained with the blood of militant unionists in the last hundred years. The assassins' paymasters are never punished, however, And readers will note that the men behind the midnight murders of Jock Yablonski, the rank-and-file miners' leader, and his wife and daughter, are still protected.

These gentlemen, who sit in their clubs in New York and Washington while goons do the killing, like to discuss brutal deeds in polite language. Thus the assassin's slug is called a "silver bullet" sometimes. And with the birth of the CIA the "silver bullet" began striking the foes of American imperialism in foreign lands.

Guatemalan revolutionists were done in. Lumumba was murdered. Liberation leaders were shot down in other lands. The assassination of Fidel Castro of Cuba was on the agenda when John F. Kennedy defeated Nixon. And Kennedy asked a close friend whether they should kill Castro or not. The friend was Senator George A. Smathers, a reactionary Democrat from Florida. Both Kennedy and Smathers wanted to get rid of Castro. The question was whether to assassinate him or not. And Smathers tells about the discussions in a tape recording that he made for the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library on March 31, 1964.

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One is impressed by the cynicism of the two politicians upon reading the reports of that recording.

No question of the criminal immorality of assassination was raised by either man. They were only concerned with one problem: would murder pay off or not? Smathers stated:

> **"We had further conversations on the assassination of Fidel Castro... As I recollect he was just throwing out a great barrage of questions — he was certain it could be accomplished — I remember that — it would be no great problem. But the question was whether it would accomplish what he wanted it to, whether or not the reaction throughout Latin America would be good or bad."**

Both Smathers and Kennedy feared that the murder "could be pinned on the United States." And Smathers insists that Kennedy finally gave up the idea of assassinating Fidel Castro.

That may be so. Kennedy went on with the Bay of Pigs adventure, however. But he angered the war hawks when he promised the Soviet Union not to invade Cuba any more. This promise was made when the missile crisis was settled in 1962. He angered the hawks again when he talked of improving relations with the Soviet Union. And Kennedy himself was felled by assassins' bullets in 1963.

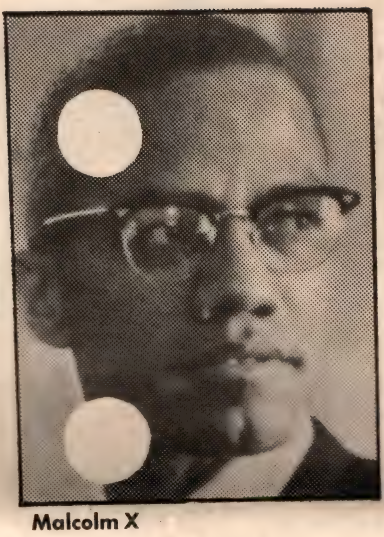
The CIA was not burying its silver bullets, however. And the British historian, Hugh Thomas, had this to say in the "New Statesman" of London on August 26, 1966:

> **"A policy of assassination appears indeed to be the only positive one which the Johnson administration has up its sleeve**

John F. Kennedy

Medgar Evers

Robert F. Kennedy


Malcolm X

Fred Hampton

where Cuba is concerned.

"A prominent academic who worked with the Kennedy administration and still seriously studies South American politics recently called me to discuss with him 'Cuba after Castro.' When I suggested that it might be premature to speak in these terms he said he thought that a SILVER BULLET would soon be on its way.

"Admittedly, it may very well be an intolerable thought to an American liberal that Castro should live while J.F. Kennedy was shot, and obviously the stray comment of an individual, HOWEVER WELL INFORMED, should not be taken for government policy.

"On the other hand, there have been at least two major attempts on Castro's life this year, both allegedly sponsored by the CIA, and the U.S. government would obviously be pleased to know that Castro was out of the way..." (My emphases - A.S.)

The founders of the CIA were thinking of assassination from the beginning. This was disclosed by a friend of the CIA — the **U.S. News & World Report** when the agency was born. The CIA was born with the cold war. It was the secret, terrorist arm of American imperialism. It had no moral code. And the magazine said:

"Assassination of key Communists" — in certain foreign lands — "Would be encouraged" under a plan that was being considered.

This revelation appeared in an article on **Undercover Tactics for the Cold War** on April 9, 1948, during the Truman Administration. Six years later the **Saturday Evening Post** reported that CIA sabotage squads were blowing up bridges in Socialist countries.

The CIA plans required the use of local assassins. And we now return to Joseph Mobutu, who was only a sergeant in the occupation army of the Belgian government—the Congo's oppressor—before liberation. But he was glad to sell out to a bigger white empire when the Americans came in. And the CIA grabbed him quickly.

The CIA found Mobutu when the U.S. was starting its intervention in the Congo, which is the heart of Africa. Wall Street wanted its minerals and the products of its rich soil. But Wall Street's government leaders — Eisenhower and Nixon — were worried about the popular uprising against the Belgians. And this uprising was led by Patrice Lumumba, who welcomed Soviet aid.

I was impressed with Lumumba's independence and patriotism when I attended his press conference in the United Nations Building in 1960. He would gladly accept help from anyone who wanted to help Africa, he told a hostile **Daily News** man.

Lumumba must go, Washington decided. But old-style colonialism had become unworkable. A pro-American leader must be set up in Lumumba's place. And — said a CIA historian — "the CIA came up with the right man at the right time."

The "right man" was Mobutu, said Andrew Tully in his book, **CIA: The Inside Story**. And he refers to Mobutu again as the "CIA man."

The author didn't invent this. Tully, a friend of the CIA, said he "owes a debt of gratitude" to Allen W. Dulles, the CIA director at that time, for his help in the book. He also thanks two Assistant Secretaries of Defense and McGeorge Bundy, the special assistant to the President for national security affairs under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

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The plot that ended in Lumumba's assassination was joined by other CIA traitors. The Congo's corrupt President, Joseph Kasavubu, was one. He "sat at the feet of the CIA men," says Tully. And on September 5, 1960, Kasavubu announced that he "deposed" the Prime Minister.

This was unconstitutional. But the CIA traitors were backed by Clare Timberlake, the U.S. Ambassador, a tool of Eisenhower, Nixon and the Dulles brothers. His support was not enough, however. Lumumba was immensely popular. And Lumumba was about to mobilize the country behind him when the United Nations intervened.

The UN armed forces had entered the Congo at Lumumba's request, but they were used against him. Their boss, Dag Hammarskjold, the UN Secretary General, a former Swedish banker, was in the American imperialist camp.

Hammarskjold's American policies were carried out by Andrew Cordier, his executive assistant, the future president of Columbia University.

Cordier's job was to block all contacts between the Prime Minister and his people. And when Lumumba tried to talk to the nation over Radio Leopoldville he was stopped by Cordier and the armed forces behind him.

Meanwhile, Kasavubu was filling the air with CIA lies from the radio station in nearby Brazzaville, across the Congo River. This was before the Brazzaville revolution.

The airports were also closed to all non-UN traffic by Cordier. This blocked support from the Soviet Union or from Lumumba's friends in Ghana, Guinea and other African lands.

Thus UN treachery was decisive. And Conor Cruise O'Brien, the Irish author and diplomat, who was then in the Congo, described the disastrous effect of the UN intervention:

"Had it not been for Mr. Cordier's vigorous action, there is little doubt that the support Lumumba would have rallied at this crucial moment would have been most formidable.

"U.S. Ambassador Timberlake himself, no admirer of the Prime Minister, is reported to have said that if Lumumba walked into any gathering of Congolese politicians as a waiter with a tray on his head he would have come out as Prime Minister."

These comments appear in O'Brien's revealing book, **To Katanga and Back**.

Lumumba still had the Congolese Parliament behind him. And Parliament voted full state powers to their beloved Prime Minister on September 13. But Parliament was unable to hold out against the imperialist forces. The next day Mobutu dissolved Parliament and assumed the role of Commander-in-Chief of the Congo State.

He had promoted himself to general by then.

One of Mobutu's first acts was the expulsion of all Soviet representatives and airmen, and the mechanics who serviced the planes the USSR had furnished Lumumba.

Some time later Lumumba was arrested. He was severely beaten and then turned over to the killers. His blood is on the head of the CIA and the Eisenhower-Nixon administration as well as on their local stooges.

And Tully makes this cynical comment:

"Brutal as it was, however, there is no denying that Lumumba's death cleared the air."

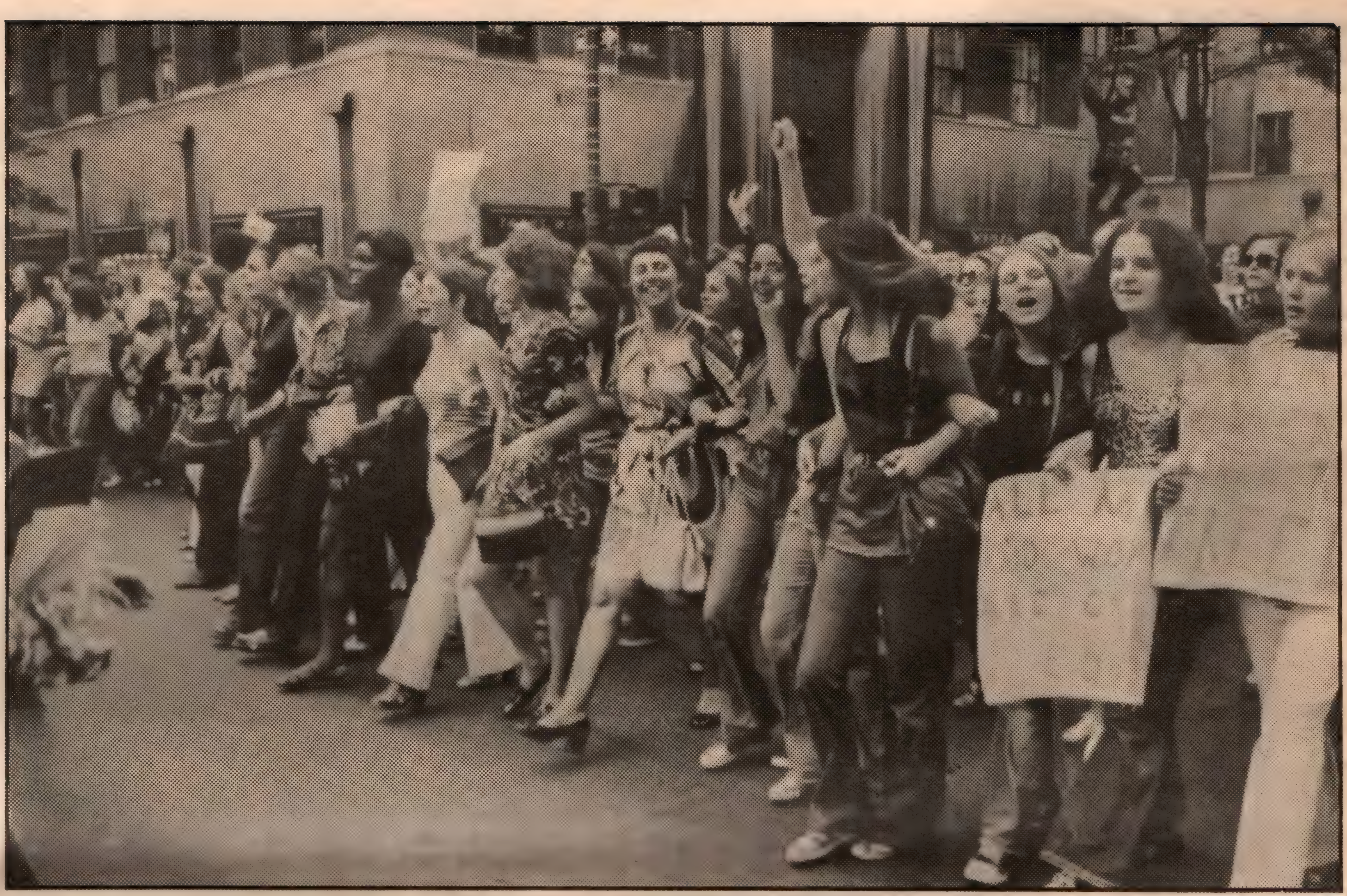
He meant that the Congo was made safer for the western imperialists.

But the African people will never forgive Lumumba's assassins. American imperialism will pay a heavy price for its political murders, as President Kennedy feared before he was a victim of the silver bullet himself.

NIXON TO MOBUTU: "... You will be meeting with ... business leaders in New York, who may be interested in making an investment in the Congo. My advice to them simply would be this: The Congo is a good investment..."

MOBUTU TO NIXON: "I am sure, Mr. President, that your voice will be heard by the Americans to whom you have said that the Congo is a good investment. You are right... we have political stability, peace and calm in the Congo... the Congolese people are cured of their growing pains..."*

***Mobutu's cure for growing pains is to eliminate hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, through civil war, massacre and famine, all of which have been the lot of the Congolese people since he was installed in power.**



It's not the Easter Parade, Harry, it's the Women Strike for Equality march down Fifth Avenue in New York on August 26.

World Magazine

WOMEN'S RIGHTS — A MATTER OF NOT-SO-SIMPLE JUSTICE

By DAVID ENGLES

When the President's Task Force on Women's Rights and Responsibilities recommended that the President call a White House Conference on Women's Rights in 1970 it gave two reasons:

1. It would demonstrate a "genuine awareness of the problems facing women;"

2. "Coupled with corrective legislative action, it would be a deterrent to the radical liberation movements preaching revolution."

There's no conference in sight, but it seems that the Justice Department did file suit belatedly to halt "alleged" job discrimination at Libbey-Owen-Ford of Toledo, Ohio. Almost five years have gone by since the practice of job discrimination against women was declared illegal under the Civil Rights Act of 1964,

Beyond such token actions the Nixon Administration apparently plans to ignore even the few positive proposals in this basically conservative Commission Report titled: **A Matter of Simple Justice.**

The Report calls for a conference on the fiftieth anniversary of the ratification of the suffrage amendment. It calls for certain legislative action on such questions as more equitable retirement benefits for working wives under the Social Security Act, and sets as a national goal a system of child-care centers available to all pre-school children with priority to low-income working mothers. However, practically all of these sound legislative proposals are embodied in the popular programs of the women's liberation movement itself; and the report betrays a deep distrust of basic change. It remains a conservative document because:

1. It recommends the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

2. It urges that priorities should be established "as sensitive to sex discrimination as to race discrimination."

3. It rejects a minority report calling for the extension of minimum wage laws to household workers and other working poor.

The proposed Equal Rights Amendment, which passed the House on August 10 by more than the two-thirds majority needed in the first step toward adoption, reads: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex."

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Those who argue for it—and there are women's organizations who support it, as does the President's Task Force, stress that it will eliminate discrimination. They point out that passage of the Equal Rights Amendment:

- would not give women automatic preference for custody of children in divorce cases;
- would require federal, state and local governments to grant equal opportunities in employment;
- would guarantee girls and women admission to publicly supported educational institutions under the same standards as boys and men.

While these may not be unworthy objectives the pro-ERA forces do not discuss adequately the fact that it would subject women to military service—under an aggressive imperialist government.

Most alarming is the great danger to state protective labor legislation for women—especially women in lower paid jobs. The Amendment would automatically repeal legislation relating to maximum work hours, night work, weightlifting limits and minimum wages. Any future legislation for maternity benefits would be barred.

The fact that under the impact of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 some state protective legislation for working women has been weakened is not license for a wholesale destruction of the results of decades of struggle to give women workers—as well as men—as much protective legislation as they can get under this system.

The National Organization of Women (NOW), the Women's Department of the UAW—which support the Amendment—might well heed the advice of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America:

"While protective laws for women may slow down the promotion chances of some female workers in professional and business occupations, most women in manufacturing and service occupations do need the law's protection. Most unions—and the AFL-CIO itself—seek to strengthen existing state protective laws and extend them to all workers—men as well as women—where possible. ACWA General President Jacob S. Potofsky has testified that until this is accomplished, any attempt to destroy state protection for women would be a serious retrogression."

The National Women's Commission of the Communist Party USA has gone on record opposing passage of the Amendment.

Sex bias, we are told in the Task Force Report, takes a greater economic toll than racial bias. Therefore, the Report implies, we should be equally or more concerned with discrimination against women than with racial discrimination.

In a sense this is a repeat of a struggle a hundred years ago. A number of prominent women fighting for women's suffrage and very active in the abolitionist movement were opposed to the 14th Amendment because it gave the vote to the black men and not to women—black or white.

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Frederick Douglass, who had participated in the 1848 Women's Rights Convention, and had encouraged Elizabeth Cady Stanton in her daring proposal to call for women's suffrage, nevertheless declared himself unequivocally on this issue of priorities:

"When women because they are women are dragged from their homes and hung on lamp-posts; when their children are torn from their arms and their brains dashed to the pavement; when they are objects of insult and outrage at every turn; when they are in danger of having their homes burnt down over their heads; then they will have an urgency to obtain the ballot."

The most crucial issue before the working class and common people today remains the struggle for Black Liberation. The genocide petition now being circulated and intended for presentation to the United Nations, describes in modern terms the oppressed state of Black Americans: "The savage police activities, based upon official policies of Federal, State and City governments, has resulted in innumerable beatings, frameups, arrests and murders of Black Americans, the classical example of which is the Black Panther Party."

The women's liberation movement—as the peace movement is doing—must include as central to its demands the full freedom and equality of Afro-Americans, men and women. Racism must be fought whenever it is found in sections of the women's liberation movement. Such understanding and such action can only enhance the struggle for the emancipation of all women.

Dorothy Haener, of the Women's Department of the UAW, presented a minority report to the President's Commission, which recommended: "The Fair Labor Standards Act should be amended to extend its coverage, without exceptions, to every job within the reach of federal authority. In particular, household workers and all other low-paid workers in the United States should be paid not less than the Federal minimum wage." Miss Haener might also have called attention to the fact that almost one million of these domestic workers are Black.

All that the Chairman of the Commission could offer in answer to this minority statement was that the extension of the federal minimum wage was "a complex matter" and the Task Force was not ready to make specific recommendations "without further intensive study." Others in the women's liberation movement, notably the late Clara Colon in her recent pamphlet, **Enter Fighting: Today's Woman,** call for the organization of domestic workers into bona fide unions.

There are two other minority reports that should have been presented to the Commission—one on the Equal Rights Amendment, and another on priorities regarding race and sex discrimination.

BOOKS

Red Orchestra music played Hitler's doom

THE RED ORCHESTRA. By Gilles Perrault. Published in paperback by Simon and Schuster. New York, 1970. ($1.25).

THE RED Orchestra was the Gestapo name for the Soviet intelligence organization for occupied Europe during World War II.

The "instruments" of the Orchestra were its radio transmitters, their "music" hastened the doom of fascism. The Orchestra was one of the most successful intelligence operations ever. Literally under the noses of the Gestapo, courageous men and women risked torture and death to get information to the military nemesis of Hitler, the Red Army. They did their job well.

"The Berlin network was fully conversant with the Wehrmacht's invasion plans; it knew just how the German forces were distributed and the strength and quality of the reserves; it was able to give advance notice of sectors where paratroops were to be dropped; it kept Moscow informed of the enemy's losses in men and equipment. And that was not all.

"The network had precise information on Germany's output of fuel and chemicals, and the monthly production figures of the aircraft industry. Its antennae extended to the upper echelons of the Nazi party and had even infiltrated the High Command, so that it was familiar with the lines of reasoning and patterns of dispute prevalent among the senior generals.

"It was able to interpret the subtle schemes which lay behind Ribbentrop's secret diplomacy. It kept track of Hitler's day to day movements."

And that was only part of the network in one city. It covered Europe.

With an orchestra like this, you would expect the conductor to be a maestro. in fact, he was — Leopold Trepper, code name "the big chief." Trepper was born to Jewish parents in Poland in 1904. When 22, he helped lead an uprising of Polish steel workers.

The rising was smashed and Trepper was forced to flee to Palestine, disguising himself as a Zionist.

BY 1929 HE was a member of the central committee of the Communist party in Palestine, organizing Jewish and Arab workers against British imperialism. When jailed in 1930, he organized a successful hunger strike that raised world wide political support and forced release of himself and others.

From there he went to France and then to the Soviet Union, where he received intelligence training. The clash with fascism was coming, and Trepper was dispatched to Brussels in 1939 to set up and lead Soviet intelligence operations in Western Europe.

Perrault paints a picture of a truly fine old Bolshevik. A man totally committed, yet with love and compassion for his friends and comrades and a sense of humor who played practical jokes on the Germans.

During the worst times he never wavered, saw his duty clearly and carried it out. Despite betrayals, confusion in Moscow and the Gestapo, he continued to do everything in his power to pull down fascism.

Worse for the Nazis, he was a man of infinite resourcefulness. The author expressed it, ". . . tied to the execution post, the chief would have been formulating a plan in case all twelve bullets missed."

Polish Central Photo Agency

THE BIG CHIEF, a leader of the Polish Jewish community, speaking at a ceremony at Auschwitz in 1965.

WHEN DEALING with a book on Soviet intelligence, one has to deal with certain cold war myths and capitalist slanders. The picture the author attempts to present initially is that the world Communist movement was organibed to provide spies for the Soviet Union.

However, as the story of the Red Orchestra develops, the picture changes. Perrault's own reporting of the relationship between the French Communist party and the big chief's operations is the real story of Soviet-European Communist parties' cooperation.

The Nazis found themselves faced with a Europe which had seen massive working class movements led by Communists and Marxist ideology. The fascist occupiers could suppress the open symbols of these movements and slaughter its leaders, but the ideology and the underground organization remained.

The ideology influenced many outside of the working class; even some among the German military began to see where the future lay, and who would defeat fascism.

Outside of the Communist movement were many non-Communists and even anti-Communists who realized that if fascism was to be destroyed, the Soviet Union would do it. As a result, the Nazis were to discover that there were few secrets that they could keep.

FOR OBVIOUS reasons, the least useful organization to Soviet intelligence is the Communist party.

Every party is under the surveillance of the local police and the CIA. Instead, ben like Kim Philby, noted CIA cofounder, chose sides and worked to defeat imperialism.

The last half of the book deals with the fate of the Orchestra after the Germans, rounded them up, their jailings, torture and murder and with the fate of their masters and executioners.

Manfred Roeder, for example, known as "Hitler's bloodhound" and responsible for the deaths of thousands, was president of the special court that sentenced scores of Orchestra members to death. Today he is deputy mayor of Glashutten, West Germany.

THE AUTHOR, Gilles Perrault, is not determinedly anti-Communist, although he has little good to say of Comrade Stalin et al. He basically presents the chief and his Orchestra as anti-fascist heroes, dedicated revolutionaries and not as cold war goblins.

There is some unfounded speculation at the end about possible Gestapo-Soviet communications via radio. He carries the speculation quite a ways, but, when faced during his inquiries with an answer to the question he poses, he says he's disgusted with the Nazi who tried to lend credence to the speculation. So much so, in fact, that he dropped the whole business.

Except for that rubbish the book is both a fantastic spy story and a fine tribute to Bolshevik steel. It is out in paperback and worth getting.

— STEPHEN RADITCH

BALLET

The exceptional San Francisco Ballet

SAN FRANCISCO

OPERA HOUSES and large theaters are intended to house great theatrical events (they frequently don't) and it never ceases to amaze me that some of the most exciting and provocative theater experiences are found in converted basements, tents, school auditoriums and public parks.

Ballet 1970 held its summer season of new works in the S. F. Ballet's studios, and the results were generally impressive. The audience was close to the dancers, and it was surprising to me that one of the more enthusiastic persons viewing the proceedings didn't jump up onto the platform and join in.

San Francisco has many so-called "cultural groups." Most are simply fraudulent, only serving to enhance the delusions of their sponsors and supporters.

We have museums with "things" called art, musical groups with, at best, only mediocre musicians as well as an array of "society patrons" who support these worthless causes because "it's the thing to do."

ONE OF the exceptions to the sad plight of the arts here in San Francisco is the San Francisco Ballet. Lew Christensen, the director, has an impressive list of accomplishments to his credit such as creating the first all-U. S. ballet, "Filling Station," back in the 1930's.

More importantly, he developed a style of dancing particularly suited to the temperament and physical characteristics of the U. S. dancer, always stressing the importance of continued artistic and intellectual growth.

The list of important dancers who have studied with Christensen reads like the Who's Who of ballet. Many former students are now leading artists with some of the world's greatest companies.

CHOREOGRAPHY has been primarily dominated by males, but Jocelyn Vollmar, in keeping with the progress of female liberation, produced a new work to the music of Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto called "Tapestry" which proved the highlight of the season.

The ballet shows off the company at its best, giving the young dancers an opportunity to shine. By closely studying the dancers one can see the careful training they have received from Christensen, and many of them show great potential for greater accomplishment.

IT IS GOOD to know that in our society, which in many ways dehumanizes people, somewhere people are learning to dance, and that eventually these people become great dancers and bring joy to many people. The San Francisco Ballet is doing a vital job, and is actually one of the few cultural organizations in this city that knows what it is doing.

—SIMON SCHABLONE

LEW CHRISTENSEN, San Francisco Ballet director.

Fidel urges greater worker's control

'Turn shame into strength'

We print below the concluding section of excerpts from Fidel Castro's epochal 26th of July speech. In the section published last week, Premier Castro spelled out the manpower problems Cuba faces for the next five years, (Only 32 percent of the population actively involved in the work force) as well as the great economic cost represented by Cuba's tremendous progress in social security, public health and education.

Speaking of the just completed sugar harvest, Castro declared it was the people who were the heroes of that battle.

"Of course, we achieved a large increase in sugar production; more than four million tons over what was produced last year. This is a production increase that is a true record, one that will be really difficult to surpass — this doesn't mean someday we won't produce more sugar, but it will be difficult to achieve such an increase in production again — especially if we consider what we have said about the age makeup of the population and the shortage of manpower, because there have been not only quantitative increases in our needs but also qualitative changes as well.

The reasons why our workers put forth extraordifnary efforts are not the same as in the past, when they were spurred by hunger and death, for now they are motivated by their sense of honor. (APPLAUSE).

"The unquestionable fact is that the former motivations are not, nor could they in any way be, parameters of work.

"Neither could the Revolution simply say to the people of Cuba: 'Continue working 16 and 17 hours a day while the country attains development.'

CLASS INSTINCT

"Even if it were theoretically possible to keep that up, from the political point of view it would be entirely advisable to send any government official to tried to put such a measure into practice to the insane asylum.

"Let us not forget that in the beginning we were just a rebellious people, emotionally revolutionary, but very cofused regarding political and social problems, and thoroughly indoctrinated by imperialist newspapers, magazines, films, books, and other media.

"And as proof of what a people is capable of achieving, as proof of the possibilities of a revolution, we must say that in 1959 the majority of our people weren't even anti-imperialists. There was no class consciousness. Only class instinct, which isn't the same.

"It is necessary to recall that the first years were the years of great political and ideological battles between the capitalist road, between the proletarian path and the bourgeois path, and the task facing the small revolutionary vanguard was above all to gain the awareness of the masses." (APPLAUSE).

But, Castro said, under the conditions facing the revolution, of manpower shortages, volunteer labor and inexperience, "we waged the heroic battle, but we were unable to wage the simultaneous battle."

"Actually, the heroic effort to increase production, to raise our purchasing power, resulted in imbalance in the economy, in diminished production in other sectors and, in short, in an increase in our difficulties.

"Of course the enemy insisted that the 10 million ton sugar harvest would lead to some of these problems. It was our duty to do everything possible to avoid it. And actually we haven't been capable of doing so.

"Our enemies say we have problems, and in this our enemies are right. They say there is discontent, and in reality our enemies are right. They say there is irritation, and in reality our enemies are right.

And if the enemy makes use of some of the things that we say and causes us deep shame, let us welcome it.

"The embarrassment will be welcome if we know how to turn this shame into strength, if we know how to turn the shame into a will to work, if we know how to turn the shame to dignity and if we know how to turn into morale. (Applause and shouts of "Fidel, Fidel, Fidel.")

SET BACK

Here is some of the data Castro presented:

Rice, considerable increase, but a long way to go.

Meat, 1969 down from '68,

Milk, from January to May 1970, a 25% decrease in productive capacity compared to same period in 1969.

Fish, plan 75% fulfilled, but 8,000 tons over last year.

Steel bars, deliveries as of June were 38% under 1969 due to lack of transportation.

Fertilizer, 32% delay, also due to transporation lack.

Farm machinery deliveries as of May only eight percent of this year's plan.

But nickel, at the rich Nicaro and Moa plant, 96% fulfilled.

Electric power production, increased by 11% while demand has grown 17%.

The overall picture is that the economy, while making strides in many areas, was badly set back by the dislocation of the ten millon ton sugar harvest.

"We are going to begin, in the first place, by pointing out the responsibility which all of us, and I in particular, have for these problems. I am in no way trying to pin the blame on anyone not in the revolutionary leadership and myself.

"Unfortunately, this self-criticism cannot be accomplished by other logical solutions. It would be better to tell the people to look for somebody else. (Shouts of "No.") It would be better, but it would be hypocritical on our part.

"I believe that we, the leaders of this revolution, have cost the people too much in our process of learning. And, unfortunately, our problem — not when it is a case of the revolution, the people can replace us whenever they wish — right now if you desire (Shouts of "No" and "Fidel, Fidel, Fidel.") One of our most difficult problems — and we are paying for it dearly — is our heritage of ignorance.

IGNORANT

"When we spoke of illiterates we didn't include ourselves among the illiterates, or even among the semi-illiterates.

"We could best be classified as ignortant. And we were ignorant — almost without exception (and I, of course, am not the exception) — all of us.

FIDEL CASTRO speaking on the 26th of July.

"The problem is even worse. Signs of illiteracy or semiliteracy can be found in many men in positions of responsibility and one of our most serious problems is the one we face when we go looking for the man to fit the job.

"How did we find the spirit of the workers in Santiago de Cuba?

"Workers with torn shoes and clothes were asking for lathes, machine tools and measuring instruments — more concerned about this than with their other problems.

"Even in spite of the bad food supply, they were more concerned with the factory and poduction than with food. And this is really impressive.

"This is a real lesson for us This is a living confirmation in reality of the proletariat and what it is capable of. The industrial proletariat is the truly revolutionary class, the most potentially revolutionary class.

INTELLECTUAL ROAD

"What a practical lesson in Marxism-Leninism. We began as revolutionaries not in a factory, which would have been a great help for all of us. We began as revolutionaries through the study of theory, the intellectual road, the road of thought.

"And it would have helped all of us if we had come from the factories and known more about them, because it is there that the really revolutionary spark of which Marx and Lenin spoke is to be found.

"And that's the spirit of the great majority. The few lumpen elements that may still exist — most of them recent arrivals in the plant — the absentees, they are of no importance. And sometimes conditions are such that the amazing thing is not that there are absentees, but rather that there are some who do come to work.

"One of the many tragic things in our country — and this should not, by any means, constitute a reason for resigning ourselves to putting up with this tragedy— is our lack of cadres, of men with a high enough level of training and intelligence who are capable of carrying out the complex tasks of production.

"If only we could solve our problems by simply replacing these men. We have to make changes. There is no question about the fact that many comrades have worn themselves out, have "burned themselves out," as they say.

"But what I want to say is that it would be a fraud and we would be guilty of demagoguery, of unforgivable deception of the people, if we tried to make them believe that our problems are problems of individuals, if we tried to conceal the root of the matter, if we didn't come right out and say that it isn't a problem of an individual, group of individuals or even teams.

"We believe this is a problem of the whole people. And we sincerely believe that the only way we can solve the problems we have today is by all working together — all of us — from the man in the higest positions of responsibility in the party and state right on down to those in the most humble industrial jobs and not just those in leadership positions alone.

After urging local self-help as one answer to the problems of management and slow bureaucracy, Castro said:

"We don't believe that the problems of managing a plant should fall exclusively to the manager.

"There must be a manager, naturally — for there must always be someone accountable— but we must begin to establish a collective body in the management of each plant.

"It should be headed by one man, but it should also be made up of representatives of the advance workers' movement, the Young Communist League, the party and the women's front — if such a front can be organized within the plant.

WORKERS PARTICIPATE

"We must remember that, in a factory, we cannot appoint the party secretary to the post of manager — nor can we appoint the manager as party secretary.

"This is because, if he devoted his time to the task of production, he wouldn't have time for anything else. The plant works with machines that handle material, and the party works with men, handles men. The party's raw material are the workers, and the management's raw material is just that — raw material.

"Why should a manager have to be absolutely in charge? Why shouldn't we begin to introduce representatives of the factory's workers into its management?

After describing how his efforts, and the efforts of other top leaders to work in the cane fields four hours every morning became utopian as the problems in the harvest mounted, Castro said:

"In reality we have some debts pending with irony, with the illusion we have indulged in at times. We have some debts pending with our needs. We have debts pending with poverty. We have debts pending with underdevelopment.

"And we have debts unpaid with the suffering of the people every time we hear a mother say that she has twelve children sellping in one room, that the children suffer from asthma, that they suffer from this and that. Every time we see people suffering and asking for help, when we face the realities of life, we wish we were a magician and pull the solutions out of a hat.

"But this country faces the reality that we need a million new homes before all families can live in a decent house, one million."

As a major change in the administration of the economy, Castro then proposed "a political structure to coordinate the different sectors of social production."

"In a society where the means of production are collective, lack of coordination is stupid.

"It is not a case of coming here to promise that we will solve the problem tomorrow. It is a matter of conscience in every worker in the country, in every one with the slightest responsibility.

"It isn't a case of working more and more extra hours in a mechanical way. No. This has already been talked about; optimum utilization of working hours, the exception being when circumstances of a very urgent nature justify it, but only as an exception and when it is clear and evident that there is something to be gained, not just to pile up hours or to meet a goal. Things done mechanically are useless, absolutely useless.

"The road is hard. Yes, more difficult than it had seemed.

Yes, imperialist gentlemen: building socialism is hard. But Karl Marx himself believed socialism would be a natural result of a technologically highly advanced society.

"But in today's world, given the presence of industrialized imperialist powers, countries such as our have no other alternatives — to overcome their cultural and technical backwardness — then socialism.

"But what is socialism? Socialism is the possibility of utilizing natural and human resources in an optimum way for the benefit of the people.

"What is socialism? It is the elimination of the contradiction between the development of productive forces and the relations of production."

Chicano Moratorium

Impressive march and then death

(Continued from page 1)

canos would not put persons sup- through "an FBI test" before accepting their help.

All emphasized that the movement is Chicano-led and all those who support it must accept this fact.

Included among the many prominent supporters who have called for an investigation of the police attack are the United Auto Workers Union. Rep. Edward Roybal (Dem.-L.A.) and councilman Thomas Bradley.

For this reporter tragic as the events of last Saturday were, including the beatings and gassing, the greatest tragedy of all was the senseless, brutal death of my friend and co-worker Rubén Salazar.

All day long, Aug. 29, he kept urging me to accompany his TV crew with the admonition "don't forget you're still recuperating from your operation and take it easy."

We became separated by the police attack and he and his TV crew walked some 15 blocks down Whittier blvd.

At about 5:30 p.m. Salazar and his co-workers entered the Silver Dollar Cafe.

There were just a few people inside and all was quiet. At first no police were visible outside. He was with Guillermo Restrepo, a KMEX staff member, and two of Restrepo's friends, Hector Franko and George Muñoz, Jr.

The door to the cafe is said to have been open and only a thin curtain shielded the entrance from the street.

A tear gas canister was first thrown into the cafe without any warning, blinding all those inside. It was followed by several shots.

The shots were described as projectiles which can penetrate walls. They were fired point blank into the small cafe.

Salazar was hit by one of them. The county coroner later reported that Salazar died instantly from a wound in the back of his head.

Prior to the police attack, Hector Franko had gone out to see what was happening and saw armed cops. He came rushing back into the cafe to warn Salazar and the others.

As he entered the door "the bomb (gas) came to my right side under the curtain. It made an explosion close to me."

Another bomb hit Gustavo Garcia. "Then I heard a noise — a noise or shot or something," Franko said.

"Then I tried to stay quiet. I didn't want to leave because I was afraid. Then when I saw, I looked at Rubén Salazar. He was dropping on the floor. He tried to put his hands to hold himself and he just hit with head on the floor. And when I saw him on the floor, I look and he was with a lot of blood on the right side."

The tear gas was so thick in the cafe that the people were driven outside.

Just a moment before he was killed, Salazar had instructed Restrepo to crawl to the back door saying he would follow.

When Restrepo got out the back door, he realized Salazar wasn't behind him. He went back in, looking for Salazar, but the gas was too dense for him to get to Salazar's body.

When he came out of the back door again, deputies with guns in their hands were waiting. Holding his police press pass up, he told the cops, "my news director is inside."

They ordered him away at gunpoint. He tried several times to get help for Salazar, but didn't succeed.

This account varies greatly from the police stories.

Persistent efforts then were made by the KMEX management to get information from the sheriff's office.

Five hours later after CBS had already flashed an announcement of Salazar's death, a public announcement was made by the police of the killing.

Sally Salazar, his wife, found out about her husband's death from a TV broadcast.

Police said they had difficulty reaching her. Looking for her husband, this reporter spoke to Mrs. Salazar at 8 p.m.

Salazar, news director of the Spanish language TV station, KMEX and weekly columnist for the Los Angeles Times, was a war correspondent in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

But he died in the heart of the Los Angeles barrio, shot down by a police officer.

Salazar has been a staunch advocate of the rights of his people. His broadcasts and his columns have often, he told me, brought the police to his office.

They strongly urged him to tone down his criticism and reporting.

Many on the east side and elsewhere are saying Salazar, because of his outspoken role and as the leading Chicano journalist in the nation, was a marked man.

While no eyewitness accounts necessarily bear this out, the belief persists that he was deliberately murdered.

In the Chicano community it is repeatedly said, "that the establishment will get anyone who effectively gives leadership in the Chicano liberation struggle."

Salazar was an effective man, a man of great talent and one any person would be honored to have as a friend. He was 42 years old and leaves three children and his wife.

The total number dead at the hands of police rose to two Tuesday when 30 year old Angel Gilberto Diaz died from a gunshot wound he received from a sheriff's deputy. Police allege he tried to run a barricade.

• • •

All but obscured by the post-Moratorium events was the impressive, spirited and almost festive four mile parade through the East Los Angeles barrio from Belvedere Park and Laguna Park, which was unoficially renamed Benito Juarez Park during the very brief program.

VARIED GROUPS

There was a contingent of Mexican American nurses marching under the banner of Chicana Nurses Asssn. Para Paz. A colorful group of Chicanas led the Community Service Organization contingent. The CSO is one of the more conservative groups in the barrio.

Banners proclaimed the presence of marching groups from the G. I. Forum, an organization of Chicano ex-servicemen, the Emma Lazarus Clubs, the United Auto Workers, MECHA, the Chicano students organization, and many others.

It is estimated that 90% of those demonstrating against the war were of Mexican American descent and the overwhelming majority of participants were young people.

Led by the Brown Berets the almost half mile long parade — with participants crowded from sidewalk to sidewalk — shouted "Chicano Power," "La Raza Si, Guerra No" and "Viva La Raza —Viva Libertad."

UNEASY OVER COPS

Even during the early moments of the march there were those who felt uneasy about the police role. A sheriff's car with a movie camera conspicuously placed in the rear seat evoked many angry responses.

Yet there was confidence in the 2,000 monitors, 400 medical workers, 100 attorneys and many others who had been organized to help meet almost every conceivable possible situation.

A young couple who had just been married that morning joined in the line of march. Miguel de la Pena and his wife of just a few short hours, Sylvia, walked proudly at the head of the line. He was garbed in a tuxedo and she is in a white satin wedding gown. They waved gaily at the hundreds lining the sidewalk.

Delegations from San Antonio, Texas; Phoenix, Arizona; Denver, Colorado, and Richmond, San Jose and Fresno were all along the marchers. A delegation from Whittier, President Nixon's home town, marched behind a manner proclaiming "Nixon's Home Town — Whittier — Chicano Power."

FROM ALL THE WEST

Interspersed among the many contingents were Mexican American Political Assn. chapters from the Los Angles area, Coachella, Blythe and other parts of the state.

And the farm workers, including a delegation of 31 from Salinas, were conspicuous with their scarlet banners and the thunderbird. They were acclaimed by the onlookers.

Among the many anti-imperialist signs and those protesting police repression and calling for independent Chicano political action were those characterizing the all-community support the moratorium attracted. PICA, the Parent Involvement Community Assn., was one of them.

And the arts were also well represented. JUSTICIA, an acronym for Justice for Chicanos in the motion picture and television industries, had 425 out of its 738 members marching.

They were led by Ramon Andrade, popularly known as El Barba Rojo — the red beard.

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DOROTHY HEALEY Telephone Program, 6:30 p.m. every Wednesday evening, Radio Station KPFK.

PLEASE remember the date of Sept. 13, 1970, to celebrate the 80th birthday of Max and Tania Steinberg. Larchmont Hall. Dinner $2.00. Donation $3.50.

JOIN US and celebrate the 80th birthdays of Max and Tania Steinberg, Nov. 7, 1970, 12:30 p.m. Luncheon at Taix Frer Restaurant, 1911 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR FOR THE BANQUET — THE PEOPLE'S WORLD 14TH ANNUAL DONOR BANBUET WILL BE HELD OCTOBER 11, 1970, 1:00 P. M. AT THE MIRAMAR HOTEL, SANTA MONICA. EXCITING PROGRAM.

A GARAGE FAIR Sat. and Sun., Sept. 13 and 13 — All day, at 711 N. Dillon near Silverlake and Bellevue). For directions call NO 1-3989.

• WANT ADS

CEMETERY LOT for sale, Walnut Creek. For information call The People's World business manager.

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WANTED: HELP! Voluntary, to work on cleaning, sorting, wrapping etc., at the PW office, 81 Clementina St., Call EX 2-1602.

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Pass This Paper On To A Friend

LOS ANGELES

LOUISE BIRON SCHWARTZ
Died Aug. 22, 1970
She was endless true to her love for people.
A group of friends are expressing deep sympathy to her husband
JACK,
her daughter
Jerry and family

LOS ANGELES

In Memory of Our Dear
AUNT GENYA
Who wanted a better world for everybody.
ETHEL & CLARA

PW drive standings

Standings in the People's World 1970 Fund Drive as of Aug. 31, 1970: Final

Area	Quota	Cash	Subs	Total	%
*San Francisco ..	$ 8,500	$ 8,802.08	$ 379.00	$ 9,181.08	108
*Alameda	$ 5,500	5,597.98	330.00	5,927.98	107.9
Washington	8,000	7,451.24	869.00	8,220.24	102.7
Los Angeles	$36,500	34,682.03	1,257.00	35,939.03	98.4
*Santa Barbara ..	150	259.00	15.00	274.00	182.6
*Riverside	1,900	2,210.00	21.00	2,231.00	131
*Marin	1,000	1,224.15	53.00	1,277.15	127
*Butte	150	165.00	12.00	177.00	118
*Sonoma	600	665.00	42.00	707.00	117
*Tulare	100	116.00		116.00	116
*San Mateo	150	139.00	28.00	167.00	111
*San Diego	700	707.00	25.00	732.00	104
*Nevada State ...	100	95.00	8.00	103.00	103
Santa Clara	2,500	2,334.50	173.00	2,507.50	100
Oregon	1,000	734.00	89.00	823.00	82
San Bernardino	500	404.50		404.50	80.8
Contra Costa ...	550	393.52	14.00	407.52	73
Fresno	350	224.00	7.00	231.00	66
Sacramento	100	61.00		61.00	61
Nevada Co.	100	53.00	4.00	57.00	57
N. San Diego ...	300	136.00	19.00	155.00	51
Santa Cruz	100	50.00		50.00	50
Orange	275	115.00	14.00	129.00	46
Idaho	200	63.00	7.00	70.00	35
Arizona	300	103.00		103.00	34.3
Stanislaus	100	20.00	7.00	27.00	27
Ventura	200	28.00		28.00	14
Miscellaneous ..		381.00	241.80	623.20	
Misc. No. Co. ..		792.45		792.45	
Totals	$70,325	$68,036.85	$3,514.80	$71.551.20	102

*—Over the top.

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Editorial

Where the real pigs swill

It has become fashionable in some liberal circles to question the use of the term "genocide" to describe the reality facing some groups in this country.

People who use the word are denounced as extremist, suffering from paranoia, or ridiculed in some drawing room far away from Laguna park in Los Angeles. But these people who still write and prattle about this being the "freest country in the world" or the "great democratic experiment" ought to stop and consider this: for the most part the only essential difference between what happened at Sharpville, South Africa, and what transpired on Whittier boulevard Aug. 29, 1970, is the number of people killed.

The Los Angeles police attack and the raid on the Black Panther party offices in Philadelphia, Aug. 31, were nothing more than deliberate assaults designed as part of a systematic attack on black and brown peoples and their political and social movements. Both attacks had motives.

In Philadelphia, the brutal raids came on the eve of the Panther party's Constitutional Convention. In Los Angeles, police actions managed to turn the largest Chicano political gathering in many years and the biggest working class peace demonstration since the beginning of the Southeast Asian war, into what the big newspapers call a "riot."

Everywhere one turns in the country it appears police believe that they can act with impunity, that there are no restrictions on what they do in the way of clubbing and shooting people, particularly the black and the brown. So in Philadelphia and Los Angeles, the pigs have struck again.

But we ought to be clear on who the pigs are in these situations. As psychotic and bloodthirsty as some of the participating cops are in these kinds of situations, and as guilty as they are of following unjust orders, they neither thought up nor caused these two events.

The pigs in the situation sit in high backed chairs in rooms of rich wood paneling and plush carpeting somewhere downtown. They never hold a gun or a club, never feel the sharp sting of tear gas in their eyes. They are mayors, police chiefs, sheriffs, governors, city councilors and county supervisors.

Now that these men and women had done their foul deeds they have begun to oink out the crude and customary lies, trying to paint for the remainder of the world a picture of the events quite different than what really happened and shift the blame away from themselves.

In Los Angeles, they have taken to using the old outside agitator saw. They first insult the Chicano people by suggesting they are being led around by others and then place blame for the violence on "radicals" and "Communists." (Ironically, and to the dismay of many, a Mexican-American politician in San Francisco echoed this cynical foolishness).

Not to be outdone, former L.A. police chief Thomas Reddin attempted this week to place the responsibility for the police riot on the Communist party. The charge is so ridiculous that it will perhaps have one good effect. It will open the eyes of a lot of people to what a buffoon they had as a police chief before Reddin stepped down.

The events in Philadelphia and Los Angeles are not hard to figure out. The orders came from somewhere to use police violence to disrupt or head off political events government officials did not want to see come off. How far up the orders originated is unknown. It could have been all the way up. This type of thing is becoming more and more prevalent as the repression in the country increases.

The only way to meet this violent conspiracy in high places is by action of an ever larger and stronger movement of the people. We must not allow ourselves to be provoked into senseless action by these schemers. They are looking for their Reichstag fire and their own little "Z." We must not allow ourselves to be split by their lies. They work overtime trying to play on differences between "moderates" and "militants" in their continuing effort to destroy both.

The Chicano community in Los Angeles, in an impressive show of unity, has put forward three demands and asked that people everywhere struggle to attain them:

- The immediate release of all those arrested that brutal Saturday and the dropping of all charges against them;
- An investigation of the incidents with people from the community as part of the investigation body, and;
- Cancellation of his trip here and his visit with President Nixon by President Diaz of Mexico.

We would add a fourth:

- The removal from office of any and all political and police officials who had anything to do with setting up, or allowing the police attack on the Moratorium or who have been active in the effort to cover it up since it occurred.

San Quentin prisoners set down reform demands

(Continued from page 1)

in the yard are said to have obeyed. A small group of extremely racist whites, who call themselves "Nazis," stood off to the side. They were approached by black prisoners who talked to them for a bit, and most of the "Nazis" came over and joined the striking men.

Then, as one inmate put it, "the revolutionary dialectic began." The men started chanting and shouting slogans at the guards and rapping.

One of the associate wardens arrived. He attempted to divide the strikers by reading the list of demands already presented to the prison administration.

The warden apparently thought the demands for black and Chicano wardens and associate wardens would split away the white prisoners. He was drowned out by jeers.

Then Warren Wells got up to speak. Wells is a member of the Black Panther party. It took the state three trials to convict him for his alleged role in the April 5, 1968 Oakland police attack on the Panthers, the attack that killed Panther Bobby Hutton.

Wells was the only prisoner to speak.

A few month ago prisoners say that would not have happened. Many black prisoners respected the Black Panther party, but rejected the Panther line on coalition with others, including whites. In prison at any rate few thought that was possible.

But now he was cheered when he said, "all of us here are niggers, black, white, brown and red niggers." The struggle he is said to have told the prisoners, was against those who oppress us, not against one another.

He called for "blue power" the power of the blue work shirts prisoners wear.

While he was talking the guards were putting on their gas masks. The first cannisters thrown down from the gun walks were hurled back, but soon the men were driven back into the blocks and locked in. For the next few days, very few prisoners involved in the strike worked, visiting privileges were cancelled and only two meals a day were served.

But the "B" section didn't stop. "B" section is described as a filthy rat and roach infested block of punishment cells, where the men are locked one to a cell. It was in "B" section that the deranged Billingslea was tear gassed to death by guards. James McClain, William Christmas and Ruchell MaGee, the three prisoners involved in the Marin Civic Center escape attempt, had all been in "B" section.

Locked in their cells, the men of "B" section smashed anything that could be smashed. As of last Saturday, despite clouds of tear gas, many of the walls between cells had been ripped out.

On Saturday Chicano prisoners outside "B" section wore black armbands in solidarity with the Chicano Moratorium demonstration in Los Angeles. That action was planned before anyone knew of the police attack in Los Angeles, or the slaying of newsman Rubén Salazar.

The prison authorities tried to ridicule the demands presented by the strike, as political rhetoric. There were political demands. They included freedom for all political prisoners, for the Soledad Brothers, and application of the Geneva convention on the treatment of prisoners of war to black and other political prisoners.

The strikers also demanded, "all men presently committed to condemned row awaiting state execution, immediately be granted prisoner asylum or political asylum in those countries under the flag of Africa, Asia, Russia, North Korea, Cuba and to other points of the world, where American revolutionaries have established the free world solidarity pact for all oppressed people."

But they also demanded better conditions, including bringing "A" and "B" sections up to the minimum standards of the state health and safety code; and allowing one full hour of exercise and three hot meals seven days a week.

If prisoners are to be tried inside the walls of the prison, the prisoners demanded, let the juries be made up of their peers, prisoners.

The strike was largely a direct outgrowth of the Marin escape attempt, and the shifting of inmate trials inside the walls that followed. The first such trial was held the day before the strike began.

WARREN WELLS
Shipped to Folsom

At the head of the list of the demands, the drafters dclared "we should all think of it (the manifesto of demands) as a combined salute to our last three fallen comrades: Jonathan (Jackson), William (Christmas), and James (McClain)."

But the strike was the outgrowth of years of work by prisoners trying to unite against the administration of Warden Louis Nelson, as well as the growing political consciousness of prisoners throughout the state system.

Before the first day was over, Wells, two Chicano and two white prisoners were rushed out of San Quentin and shipped to Folsom prison.

Oregon rocks 'em back

PORTLAND — The People's Army Jamboree here last weekend didn't turn out anywhere near as big as its planners had anticipated, but it did serve as a mobilizing point for various political actions.

Although some 30,000 young people had flooded into the area around the city, only 1,500 marched in the demonstration Aug. 31 against the American Legion Convention being held in the city.

Just why the counter demonstration didn't draw the 50,000 persons predicted is not clear. The most often advanced reason was the decision of the state government to sponsor and pay for a massive rock festival 30 miles outside the city and essentially suspend all drug laws for its duration. The government festival was for the express purpose of drawing potential demonstrators away from the city.

"I might have gone there myself," said one of the leaders of the Jamboree, "but I knew if I did, I'd get stoned, groove on the scenery and probably not make it back into town for the demonstration."

The city readied itself, however, in case the diversionary youth culture festival didn't work. National Guradsmen were bivouaced at Wilson High School and posted on hills and rooftops.

The Sheriff's department was given extraordinary powers for the duration of the convention, including making Sheriff Bard Purcell the area's top law enforcement officer.

Although Jamboree organizers, several of whom are Vietnam veterans, feared violence from local rightwingers more than armed Guradsmen or police, there was no trouble.

Vietnam veterans have been prominent in anti-war demonstrations, and notably absent in the American Legion in which they have the lowest rate of joining of any group of veterans who have served in foreign wars.

Another factor which may have contributed to the low turnout at the Jamboree was the fact that many persons heading for Oregon from California were being turned back at the border.

On Tuesday evening, more than 2,000 people marched in a special demonstration under the banner "End Racism in America." The marchers were addressed by Penny Jackson, a sister of George Jackson, of the Soledad Brothers on trial in California. She spoke of the growing number of political prisoners in U.S. jails, and of her younger brother Jonathan, one of the three black men killed in the recent Marin county, California kidnapping attempt.

The week long Jamboree activities also featured a Women's Liberation march and a Black Panther party rally.